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LATE NEWS

NASA Approves Launch Plan

CAPE CANAVERAL, Florida (UPI) — NASA has approved a plan to let two U.S. rocket makers use government launch facilities to speed up development of a new commercial rocket industry and cut out a third company, officials said Tuesday.

Officials of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration planned to enter into commercial agreements with General Dynamics Corp. and McDonnell Douglas Astronautics Co. to quickly re-establish an industry for commercial expendable launch vehicles. Transpace Carriers Inc. has had trouble meeting NASA requirements and was not included in the plan.

Blast in Barcelona

BARCELONA (Reuters) — A policeman was killed and several people were wounded Tuesday night when a powerful car bomb exploded outside a police station in the center of Barcelona, the police said. An earlier explosion, in a bank doorway, resulted in little damage.

SPECIAL TODAY

DESIGN

At Milan's Salone Internazionale del Mobile, the major international *furniture exhibition*, two influences prevailed: the minimalist works of France's Philippe Starck and the witty, exuberant styles of Italy's Ettore Sottsass.

A special report, Pages 10-11.

GENERAL NEWS

■ *Congressional conferees* agreed on a comprehensive bill to overhaul U.S. immigration laws. Page 2.

■ Wilfried Martens offered the resignation of his four-party coalition government to King Baudouin of Belgium. Page 5.

■ The United States has begun sending aid to Afghan guerrillas without imposing the usual controls. Page 5.

INSIGHTS

■ Alger Hiss, who was imprisoned in 1950 as a Soviet agent, still believes that his 'vindication is inevitable.' Page 7.

AP

Yitzhak Shamir in Jerusalem on Tuesday. A dispute with Prime Minister Shimon Peres delayed their exchange of positions. Page 5.

BUSINESS/FINANCE

■ Britain's major banks raised their base lending rates by 1 point, to 11 percent. Page 13.

■ Ford Motor Co. plans to invest £1.46 billion in its British operation. Page 13.

Wiesel Gets Nobel For Peace

Author Is Cited For Resistance To Repression

By James M. Markham
New York Times Service

OSLO — Elie Wiesel, who survived Nazi death camps to become an apostle in a crusade against forgetfulness and violence, was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize on Tuesday.

"Elie Wiesel has emerged as one of the most important spiritual leaders and guides in an age when violence, repression and racism continue to characterize the world," said Egil Aarvik, chairman of the Norwegian Nobel Committee and a former president of the Norwegian Storting, or parliament.

Mr. Aarvik announced the award of the $270,000 prize at the committee's staid headquarters near the royal palace here.

"Wiesel is a messenger to mankind," Mr. Aarvik said, speaking in Norwegian. "His message is one of peace, atonement and human dignity. His belief that the forces fighting evil in the world can be victorious is a hard-won belief."

Jakob Sverdrup, director of the Nobel Institute, said he telephoned Mr. Wiesel at 5:00 A.M. in New York to give him the news. "He said he was overwhelmed," said Mr. Sverdrup, "and he thanked me very much."

In a telephone interview later from New York, Mr. Wiesel said: "I was of course very stunned and grateful, and melancholy. I fell back into the mood of Yom Kippur — serious reflections about my parents and my grandparents. It took me a half-hour to get out of it."

A Jew, Mr. Wiesel was born in the northern Romanian district of Transylvania in 1928. He was deported with his family to the Auschwitz concentration camp complex when he was a boy, then moved to Buchenwald; his mother and younger sister died at Auschwitz and his father at Buchenwald.

At 16, he was liberated from Buchenwald and moved to Paris. In 1958 he published his first book, "La Nuit," which recounted his ordeal in the Nazi death camps.

His work as a journalist took him to Israel and to the United States, where he finally settled, becoming an American citizen. In 1972, he was appointed a professor at City College, New York, where he taught literature, philosophy and Judaic studies.

Six years later he was named to the Andrew Mellon Professorship in the Humanities at Boston University, and in 1979 was appointed chairman of the President's Commission on the Holocaust, which collects information on the Nazis' destruction of European Jewry.

Through his writings and lectures, Mr. Wiesel, a riveting public speaker, kept alive his own experience of the Holocaust but sought to broaden it to a more universal level.

Last year, Mr. Wiesel became an impassioned opponent of President Ronald Reagan's plan to lay a wreath at the Bitburg military cemetery in West Germany, where former members of the Nazi Waffen SS are among the dead. On April 19, 1985, at a White House ceremony at which he was awarded the Congressional Medal of Achievement, Mr. Wiesel dramatically appealed to Mr. Reagan not to go to Bitburg.

Despite his and others' protests, Mr. Reagan and Chancellor Hel-

See NOBEL, Page 2

Richard Drew/The Associated Press

Elie Wiesel with his son, Elisha, in New York on Tuesday after learning he had been awarded the Nobel Peace Prize.

U.S. Begins to Benefit From Dollar's Long Fall

By Susan Rasky
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Finally, 20 months after the overvalued dollar began its long slide, there are scattered but unmistakable signs that the U.S. trade picture is beginning to improve.

A declining dollar should make foreign goods more costly to Americans and American goods less costly to customers abroad.

A spot check by correspondents of The New York Times indicates that companies and individuals in the United States and abroad are altering their buying and selling in response to the dollar's diminished value.

Foreigners are buying more Kodak film; Johnson & Johnson, the pharmaceutical company, says its sales abroad have increased appreciably, and a big French supermarket chain is pushing American food products.

Not all the changes directly help American producers. Countries such as South Korea have siphoned off some of the benefit.

But enough is going on to suggest that the lower dollar will have a more positive effect in the months ahead.

These changes have been slow in coming, despite the help provided by the Reagan administration and the Federal Reserve a year ago when they coordinated an international assault that drove the dollar down.

Admittedly, the trade improvements at many U.S. companies have yet to signal that the nation's trade problems are nearing an end.

The U.S. merchandise trade deficit narrowed in August to an estimated $13.32 billion from a record $18.04 in July because imports fell, but exports continued to decrease.

Nonetheless, there are hopeful signs.

In West Germany, the machine-building industry has seen its export orders drop 18 percent in the last few months as American customers begin to shop elsewhere for the equipment they need.

In Japan, the volume of imports from the United States is up 20.7 percent from July 1985.

In France, the purchase of a $1-billion U.S.-made airborne radar system, delayed for nearly two years because of the strength of the dollar, is again under active consideration.

In the United States, Chrysler Corp. has announced plans to sell American-built cars in Europe, while General Motors Corp. has scrapped plans to import certain models from West Germany.

The dollar value of exports leaving the Dallas-Fort Worth International Airport in the first six months of this year was nearly 40 percent higher than in the first six months of 1985.

If and when such developments will translate into a significant increase in overall U.S. exports is another matter.

Many foreign manufacturers have chosen to absorb the currency effects that raise the dollar cost of their goods.

By cutting their profit margins rather than increasing their prices,

See TRADE, Page 19

Reagan Cites Progress at Talks; Gorbachev Says U.S. Faltered

Soviet Leader Terms Meeting 'Not in Vain'

By Serge Schmemann
New York Times Service

MOSCOW — Mikhail S. Gorbachev charged Tuesday night that President Ronald Reagan had proved lacking in courage or political will to take a historic step forward in Reykjavik.

But the Soviet leader said he was not shutting the door and termed their meeting a major event that had created a "qualitatively different situation" in the search for disarmament.

Mr. Gorbachev offered his assessment of the Iceland meeting in a nationwide television address, pressing the point he had made at his press conference in Reykjavik that a sweeping Soviet proposal to scale down superpower nuclear arsenals had foundered on Mr. Reagan's adherence to a space-based defense shield.

But while he spoke sharply and critically of Mr. Reagan and his purported dependence on the "military-industrial complex," Mr. Gorbachev also insisted that "the work of Reykjavik was not in vain," and held out hopes for a future change of political heart in the United States.

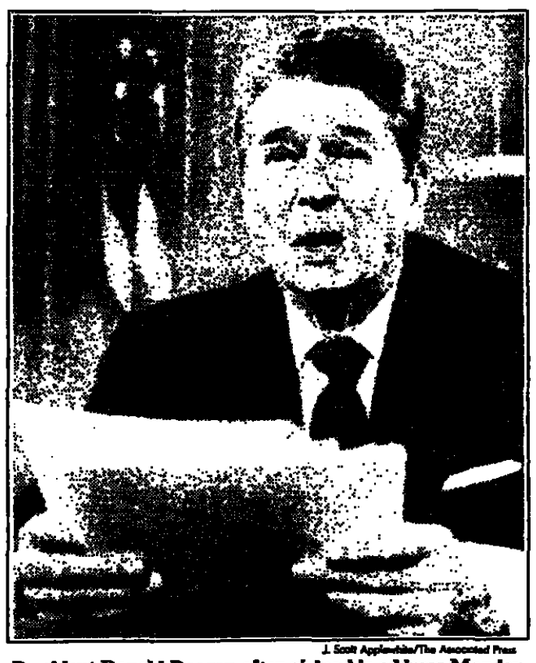
"We are realists," he said. "We clearly understand that questions that for many years, even decades, have not found their solution can hardly be resolved at a single sitting.

"We have sufficient experience of conducting affairs with the United States. We know how changeable its political climate is, how strong and influential overseas opponents of peace are.

"That we are not losing heart and shutting the door, although there are more than enough grounds for that, is only because we are sincerely convinced about the need for fresh efforts to building normal interstate relations in the nuclear age."

The statement supported the belief among some Western diplomats that Mr. Gorbachev's dramatic package of concessions and proposals in Reykjavik had been

See GORBACHEV, Page 2



J. Scott Applewhite/The Associated Press

President Ronald Reagan after giving his address Monday.

U.S. Seeks to Salvage Talks

Reuters

WASHINGTON — Secretary of State George P. Shultz said Tuesday that the United States would press to salvage the arms talks, adding that he plans to meet with Foreign Minister Eduard A. Shevardnadze of the Soviet Union in Vienna next month.

"We'll both be at the Vienna meeting and I'm sure we'll arrange a meeting," Mr. Shultz said on television, referring to a scheduled gathering to review the Helsinki accords on human rights.

President Ronald Reagan's chief of staff, Donald T. Regan, said on a separate television program that he believed that "eventually we will have an agreement because the Soviets want one and we want one and I think a way will be worked out."

Mr. Shultz also noted that both Mr. Reagan and Mikhail S. Gorbachev, the Soviet leader, have said that their arms proposals remain open for discussion.

"Both have said our proposals are on the table," the secretary said, "and we want to move forward and make as much out of this tremendous opportunity and achievement as possible."

RELATED ARTICLES ON PAGE 2

■ U.S.-Soviet relations are in a quandary after the Reykjavik meeting failed to produce tangible results.

■ U.S. legislators said the collapse of the Iceland meeting was likely to lead to a new push for arms control legislation.

SDI Stance Is Defended By President

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — President Ronald Reagan said Tuesday that his weekend meeting with Mikhail S. Gorbachev may have set the stage for "a major advance in U.S.-Soviet relationships" and added that arms negotiators for the two sides would work in Geneva to "build on our progress."

In a speech to arms experts gathered at the White House, Mr. Reagan defended his decision to reject the restrictions on his space-based missile defense system that the Soviet leader sought in exchange for deep cuts in nuclear missiles.

"Mr. Gorbachev and I got awfully close to historic agreements" to reduce nuclear missiles, the president said of the meeting in Iceland, which ended Sunday in impasse.

Mr. Reagan said that the U.S. side "put good, fair ideas on the table, and they won't go away."

"Our negotiators will work to build on our progress," he added.

Mr. Reagan, recalling his negotiating experience as president of the Screen Actors Guild in the 1940s and 50s, suggested that allowing the Reykjavik meeting to end without agreement might be part of a Soviet attempt "to see how much farther they can push us before once again getting down to brass tacks."

Referring to a possible future summit meeting, Mr. Reagan said that the two superpowers have an "opportunity to plant a permanent flag of peace at that summit, and I call on the Soviets not to miss that opportunity."

Earlier, during a meeting with congressional leaders, Mr. Reagan explained his actions in Reykjavik. The president was greeted by applause, said Larry Speakes, the chief White House spokesman.

■ **Conciliatory Comments**

David Hoffman of The Washington Post reported:

The United States is "ready to pick up where we left off" in the Iceland talks, Mr. Reagan said Monday.

But he pledged to resist Mr. Gor-

See REAGAN, Page 2

Reuters

A RUN ON HEATHROW — People from the Indian subcontinent crowded London's Heathrow Airport on Tuesday as they waited for relatives and friends to arrive. Thousands of citizens of India, Pakistan and Bangladesh flew in to beat a midnight deadline, after which Britain will require visas for them to enter the country.

Olympic Panel Adopts 2-Year Cycle for Games

By Thomas W. Netter
International Herald Tribune

LAUSANNE — The International Olympic Committee voted Tuesday to break a 62-year-old tradition by alternating the Summer and Winter Games every two years to focus more attention on the winter events.

There was virtually no opposition to the proposal as 78 of the 85 IOC members present voted for the change. Two members opposed it and five abstained.

The change would take effect in 1994 with the 17th Winter Games. The 1992 Winter Games would be held as planned at a site yet to be named.

The Summer Games would be held as planned in 1992 and in 1996, maintaining the four-year cycle for the summer event, IOC officials said.

"I think it is a good decision," said Linda Chase, vice president of the Organizing Committee from Anchorage, Alaska, an applicant for the 1992 Winter Games.

"If you talk to many people about the Olympics, they usually mention the swimming or hurdles or the track and field events," Ms. Chase said. "But they don't talk about the ski-jumping or the luge, which are just as exciting."

Ms. Chase and others said that another important result of the decision would be to spread out the coverage on television, the most lucrative aspect of the games.

Although the Winter Olympics involve fewer events than the Summer Games and generally draw fewer spectators, they still command a wide following and bring in increasing television revenues.

American Broadcasting Cos. is paying $309 million for U.S. rights to exclusive coverage of the 1988 Winter Games in Calgary, Alberta. This is slightly more than the base amount planned by the National Broadcasting Company for the 1988 Summer Games.

NBC's contract stipulates, however, that coverage for the summer events in Seoul could reach $500 million.

The Winter Games were added to the Olympic calendar in 1924 with events in Chamonix, France, not far from Albertville, a contender for the 1992 Winter Games.

The IOC is to vote Friday on winter and summer sites for 1992 from a record 13 applicants. It is to choose the site for the 1994 Winter Games during its 1988 meeting in Seoul.

The committee also agreed to allow the participation in 1988 of professionals in soccer and equestrian events. Track and field events will be open to athletes who are professionals in other sports. In soccer, North American and Asian players, as well as European and South American players who have yet to compete in a World Cup, will be eligible for Olympic events. The IOC deferred a decision on tennis to a meeting in Istanbul in May.

American Said to Admit Spying in Iran

Reuters

TEHRAN — John Pattis, an American telecommunications engineer arrested in Iran in June, has admitted he spied for the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency, Tehran newspapers reported Tuesday.

The papers carried the transcript of an interview that ran on Iranian television Monday night.

Mr. Pattis, 50, of Aiken, South Carolina, was quoted in the transcript as saying he had worked in Iran on various projects since 1969. He said he had supplied the CIA with information about telecommunications installations and projects, black market money rates, rumors about the health of the Iranian leader, Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini, rationing, real estate prices and power cuts.

At the time of his arrest Mr. Pattis was employed by Cosmos Engineers, a company based in Bethesda, Maryland, and worked at Iran's main satellite ground station at Assadabad, southwest of Tehran.

Iraqi jets attacked Assadabad twice in June and July, killing two workers and disrupting telephone and telex links. Iranian officials have alleged that Mr. Pattis passed on information that helped the Iraqis to carry out the raids.

There have been no reports of a trial.

"I confess to my espionage activ-

See IRAN, Page 2

Reuters

L SALVADOR'S GRIEF — President José Napoleón uarte of El Salvador comforts Marilyn Elizabeth Lemus cvarenga, a relief worker whose sister was killed in the rthquake Friday. The official death toll was 976 Tuesday.

In El Salvador, U.S. Is Linked to Supply Flights

American Sources Say Washington Covers Up Role in Aid to Nicaraguan Rebels

By James LeMoyne
New York Times Service

SAN SALVADOR — U.S. officials at least indirectly supported Nicaraguan rebel supply flights out of El Salvador, according to two American sources here.

The sources also said that a longtime employee of the Central Intelligence Agency, known as Max Gomez, who was named last week by an American jailed in Nicaragua, was involved in the operation.

The sources have close knowledge of El Salvador and contact both with CIA agents and the men flying supplies to the Nicaraguan rebels from El Salvador.

Both sources said that they support American aid to the rebels and chose to speak because they were angry about the "amateurishness" of operations to aid the guerrillas.

One of the sources said, "If United States officials in Washington are saying the U.S. government had nothing to do with this, they are wrong."

They said that administration officials in Washington had misled news organizations in an attempt to cover up rebel operations in El Salvador by saying they were carried out by a private group led by a retired American officer, Major General John K. Singlaub. They said Mr. Singlaub was not responsible for running the operation in El Salvador.

Both sources said the man named as a CIA agent, who uses the name Max Gomez, was a Cuban-American veteran of the ill-fated Bay of Pigs invasion in 1961 and had a long history of CIA work, but was probably no longer directly employed by the agency.

They added, however, that Mr. Gomez, whose real name they said was Felix Rodriguez, kept in close touch with the CIA and carried out agency projects in El Salvador. They said his work may be indirectly financed by the CIA through private Cuban-American groups in Miami.

Eugene Hasenfus, an American who worked for the CIA in Asia and who was shot down last week over Nicaragua on a flight to supply rebels there, said in Managua that he was supervised by two CIA agents in El Salvador, Max Gomez and Ramon Medina.

The sources in El Salvador described Mr. Gomez as a hardened but charismatic veteran of clandestine wars who wears Che Guevara's wristwatch and carries the revolutionary's photo in his wallet. They said Mr. Gomez had interrogated Guevara for American intelligence services shortly before Guevara, an Argentine who was a colleague of Fidel Castro, was killed by the Bolivian Army in the late 1960s.

Besides aiding the Nicaraguan rebels, Max Gomez, as he is called by all who know him in El Salvador, has concentrated on directing CIA projects for the Salvadoran Air Force. He is an expert on helicopter tactics and has created rapid-reaction helicopter squads that have badly bloodied the leftist guerrillas in El Salvador, the sources said.

"He is one of the heroes of this war," said one of the sources who has spent time with Mr. Gomez. "He has probably done more than anyone to improve the military and hurt the guerrillas."

One of the sources said Mr. Medina, the other man named as a CIA agent by Mr. Hasenfus, also was involved in rebel supply flights in El Salvador and probably does work for the CIA. The second source could not confirm this, however.

The Nicaraguan rebel supply operation has been based at Ilopango, El Salvador's main military air base outside San Salvador, the capital, for almost three years, according to the sources. The CIA set up the operations when it was still legal to do so, they said.

One of the sources, who has knowledge of current supply operations and who has intimate ties with the top echelons of the military in San Salvador, said that Salvadoran Army leaders were tired of taking responsibility for a clandestine effort that it supported because U.S. officials asked it to.

"Do you think the Salvadoran government would let hundreds of guns and big airplanes fly in and out of here for more than a year taking stuff to the guerrillas if the U.S. government didn't tell them to?" the source asked. "The Salvadorans are furious for having to take the rap on this."

Both sources said the U.S. support for the rebel supply effort was a large operation that appeared to have been designed to remain narrowly within the technical limits of congressional restrictions on CIA involvement with the guerrillas.

In practice, however, CIA agents

See NICARAGUA, Page 2

Conferees Approve U.S. Immigration Bill

By Larry Margasak
The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — House and Senate conferees agreed Tuesday to a comprehensive bill to overhaul U.S. immigration law and reduce the flow of foreigners entering the United States illegally.

The bill would grant amnesty to millions of illegal aliens who entered the United States before 1982.

The lawmakers reached agreement on employer sanctions, civil rights protections for Hispanic people, amnesty for illegal aliens with long-term residency, and free legal services for some agricultural workers, negotiators said.

The bill must now be presented to both houses of Congress for approval, then sent to President Ronald Reagan for his signature.

It would entail the most substantial changes in U.S. immigration law in 20 years.

One of the issues dropped Tuesday was a House of Representatives plan to temporarily stop deportation of illegal immigrants from El Salvador and Nicaragua, until a study could be made of conditions they would face back in those countries.

The Reagan administration had threatened to veto the bill if the proposal were retained.

The centerpiece of the bill remains a system of fines for employers who hire illegal aliens and amnesty for those who arrived illegally but established roots in the United States over a long period of time.

The conferees accepted House language that would make those who came to the United States before 1982 eligible for the amnesty program. A Senate plan to delay amnesty for up to three years was dropped.

The House dropped its proposal to end employer sanctions after six and one-half years unless Congress extended them.

House language to prohibit job discrimination against those waiting for legalization was retained despite initial Senate opposition. However, the agreement specified that the civil rights protections could end after three years if they were found to cause undue harm to employers.

Under language accepted in the Senate bill, the employer sanctions could end at the same time if they caused widespread discrimination.

The conferees accepted an offer from Mr. Reagan to provide $4 billion over four years to reimburse state and local governments for the cost of legalization.

The immigration legislation is before Congress for the third time, with earlier versions dying in the final days of the last two Congresses. In a surprising reversal, the House revived the measure last week.

■ Pending Legislation

Among the major legislation still before Congress on Tuesday, as reported by the wire services:

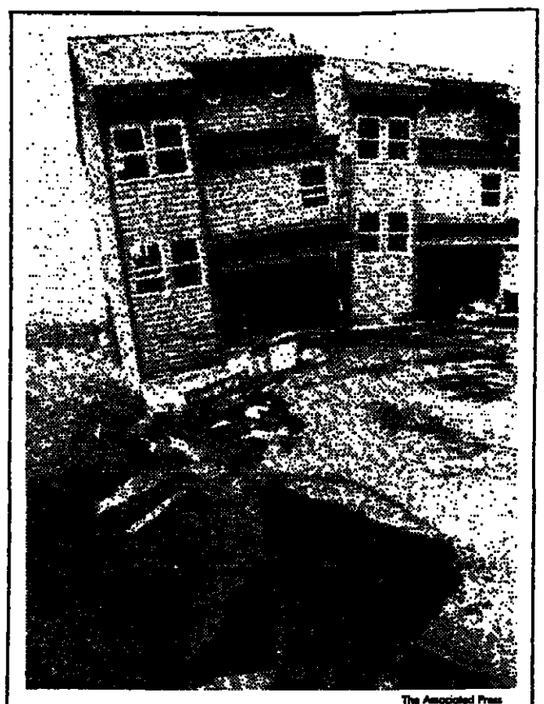
● Spending: Despite the fourth threat of a government shutdown this month, policy disputes continued Tuesday to block passage of the major money bills for the 1987 fiscal year. Congress has not passed any of its 13 annual appropriations bills and some contain elements that could trigger a veto. *(AP)*

● Budget: Senate-House negotiators have reached an agreement to cut spending by about $12 billion to meet budget requirements but remain divided on providing welfare payments to two-parent households, the inclusion of which would provoke a veto. *(AP)*

● Debt: The House was expected to initiate a bill increasing the national debt ceiling. It was considered likely to attract amendments when it reaches the Senate. *(AP)*

● Drugs: Senate action on a $1.8-billion anti-drug bill already passed by the House has been blocked by threats of a filibuster against inclusion of the death penalty. An attempt might be made to act on the death penalty as a separate bill. *(UPI)*

● Superfund: An extension of the Superfund toxic waste cleanup program has been approved by Congress and sent to the White House. Mr. Reagan had threatened to veto the bill, but had not made a final decision. *(UPI)*



The Associated Press

ALASKA FLOODS — Floodwaters eroded the ground under condominiums in Seward, Alaska, tilting a unit off of its foundation. Flooding was caused by more than 14 inches of rain that fell during the most destructive storm to strike south-central Alaska in 10 years.

Hermann von Siemens Dies

The Associated Press

MUNICH — Hermann von Siemens, 101, a West German industrialist who headed the Siemens company for 27 years, died Monday, company officials announced Tuesday. They did not disclose the cause of death.

Mr. Siemens was the grandson of the company's founder, Werner von Siemens.

He became Siemens chairman in 1941. In 1968, he retired and was named honorary president of the company. Siemens is the largest producer of electronic and computer goods in West Germany and one of the country's biggest industrial concerns.

Talks Leave Reagan on Defensive, U.S.-Soviet Ties Uncertain

By Bernard Gwertzman
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The inability of President Ronald Reagan and Mikhail S. Gorbachev, the Soviet leader, to attain tangible results at the Reykjavik meeting over the weekend has left Soviet-American relations in a quandary.

The two sides could end up going their own ways for the rest of the Reagan term, blaming each other — as they have started to do — for letting a package of arms control agreements slip through their hands. And each undoubtedly will seek to portray the meeting in Iceland as a success for its side and a defeat for the other.

Soviet spokesmen are saying that Mr. Gorbachev was able to show that he had a stronger commitment to arms control than did Mr. Reagan. Mr. Reagan and his spokesmen, meanwhile, are trying to persuade Americans and allied governments that the meeting was not a setback for U.S. interests.

Patrick J. Buchanan, the White House communications director, replying to suggestions that Mr. Reagan mishandled the summit meeting, said Monday, "I think when the president of the United States says no to a nonnegotiable demand by the secretary-general of the Soviet Union that he give up the strategic defense of the United States, I don't think that's a failure.

"I think it was Ronald Reagan's finest hour," he added.

But once the frustrations and propaganda competition have subsided, it is possible that the extensive give-and-take in Iceland may lead to renewed negotiations and eventual agreements on such issues as curbing medium-range missiles and limiting nuclear testing. That in turn would revive talk of a summit meeting in the United States.

Most summit meetings are "precooked," with the results carefully worked out beforehand to avoid the kind of sudden letdown that occurred at Reykjavik. What made this meeting unusual was that Mr. Reagan and Mr. Gorbachev were engaged directly in negotiations, with unforeseeable results.

Mr. Gorbachev had offered several unexpected concessions in the hope of prying from Mr. Reagan a commitment to limit work on the Strategic Defense Initiative missile defense program to the laboratory.

Mr. Reagan refused the offer, and when Mr. Gorbachev did not drop his demand the summit meeting came to a halt.

Zbigniew Brzezinski, the former national security adviser, and some others in Washington have contended that Mr. Reagan became ensnared in a Soviet trap aimed at forcing him to yield on the missile defense plan or appear to be responsible for the meeting's failure.

But Mr. Reagan's arms control advisers have disputed that. They say that intensive negotiations were conducted in the two days of meetings but that both sides remained affixed to their well-known positions on the missile defense plan.

The American advisers said the Russians had bargained with considerable skill. And they said Mr. Reagan, hoping Mr. Gorbachev could be enticed by the prospect of a U.S. summit meeting and that he might drop his assault on the Strategic Defense Initiative, had countered until the end, trying in vain for a breakthrough.

"There was flexibility on both sides," one White House expert said. "It was haggling over sound principles."

The principal problem for Mr. Reagan seems to lie at home, where there is strong opposition to devoting large sums to the uncertainty of a program that is often referred to as "star wars."

Critics have long contended that the only virtue in the program is its usefulness as a bargaining chip to trade for deep cuts in Soviet offensive programs.

Secretary of State George P. Shultz, the one aide with Mr. Reagan through most of the discussions with Mr. Gorbachev, has chosen to portray the results as part of a normal negotiating process.

After briefing allies Monday in Brussels, Mr. Shultz said the allies had expressed "astonishment and pleasure at how much material had been brought up to the surface" at Reykjavik. He said that "maybe the Soviet Union will take it all off the table again, but it's there."

Mr. Shultz was referring in particular to Soviet concessions on a treaty curbing medium-range missiles. Initially, the Soviet Union had linked progress on medium-range and strategic offensive weapons to curbs on the Strategic Defense Initiative.

But at the summit meeting with Mr. Reagan in Geneva last November, Mr. Gorbachev agreed to uncouple the issue of medium-range arms from the missile defense plan.

On Sunday, Mr. Gorbachev seemed to be linking the issues anew by making concessions on medium-range missiles contingent on his demand for limiting SDI research to the laboratory. But American officials said they could not be certain of this because of the abrupt way the talks ended.

The test will come in Geneva in the coming days when the regular negotiations on medium-range, strategic and space defense weapons reconvene.

American officials said the Soviet Union would be under considerable pressure from West European countries not to retrench on the issue of medium-range missiles.

Despite the disappointment expressed by both sides, there is no crisis in relations. Mr. Gorbachev and Mr. Reagan have both said that their proposals were still on the table.

NEWS ANALYSIS

GORBACHEV: *Urges U.S. Shift*

(Continued from page 1)

aimed in some part at generating public opinion in the United States and Western Europe that would influence Mr. Reagan's successor, if not the president himself.

Mr. Gorbachev gave a detailed and at times dramatic account of the proposals he had put forward at Reykjavik, and the bargaining that brought the two sides to the edge of a "historic" decision.

He said, "And so, standing within one, or two or three steps of a decision that could become historic for the entire nuclear-technological age, we were unable to take those steps. A turn in world history failed to take place, although it was possible.

"But our conscience is clear," Mr. Gorbachev said. "We did all we could. Our partners lacked the breadth of approach, understanding of the unique character of the moment, and, ultimately, courage, responsibility and political determination that are so necessary for resolving vital and complicated world problems.

"They stuck to their old time-eroded positions that contradicted present-day realities."

■ Russians Spread Message

Karen DeYoung of the Washington Post reported from London:

In London and Paris, senior Soviet diplomats met with government leaders and held press conferences Tuesday in a program that seemed to be a mirror image of American efforts along the same lines.

On Wednesday, the Russians will take their presentation to other leaders of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization in West Germany, Italy and Belgium.

The envoys have insisted that their goal is not to look for or exploit possible areas of disagreement between the Reagan administration and its Western European allies.

The chief Soviet arms negotiator, Viktor P. Karpov, said in London that Moscow was aware that "there is a notion of solidarity within NATO."

Mr. Karpov is due in Bonn on Wednesday. Deputy Foreign Minister Alexander Besmertnyzh, who was in Paris on Tuesday for talks with President Françcois Mitterrand of France, is scheduled to travel to Rome on Wednesday. Both officials were described by European diplomats as "upbeat" and positive.

David Cauldin/The Associated Press

Viktor P. Karpov, the chief Soviet arms negotiator, being greeted Tuesday by Prime Minister Thatcher in London.

REAGAN: *He Strikes an Optimistic Note on Iceland*

(Continued from page 1)

bachev's demand that the United States slow its development of a missile defense system.

In a televised address Monday, Mr. Reagan offered gestures of conciliation to Mr. Gorbachev. But he said he would stand firm on the Strategic Defense Initiative.

"We proposed the most sweeping and generous arms control proposal in history," Mr. Reagan said. "While we parted company with this American offer still on the table, we are closer than ever before to agreements that could lead to a safer world without nuclear weapons."

Mr. Reagan's national security affairs adviser, John M. Poindexter, said that U.S. negotiators at the arms talks in Geneva would try to hold the Russians to the deep cuts in strategic and intermediate-range missiles that Mr. Gorbachev said he was willing to make if the United States restricted the missile defense program to research.

Mr. Reagan said that the meeting collapsed because he could not accept a Gorbachev proposal that would have had the effect of "killing" his missile defense system.

"I told him I had pledged to the American people that I would not trade away SDI," Mr. Reagan said.

"I am still optimistic that a way will be found," Mr. Reagan said. "The door is open and the opportunity to eliminating the nuclear threat is within reach."

The president was optimistic about a possible summit meeting in the United States.

He said that Mr. Gorbachev had given "no indication" whether he intended to come to the United States. But he said that "our invitation stands" and "we continue to believe additional meetings would be useful."

Mr. Reagan said the two leaders "seemed to be in agreement" that intermediate-range missiles in Europe and Asia could be "drastically reduced." And he said that "both sides seemed willing to find a way to reduce even to zero" their forces of long-range ballistic missiles.

But Mr. Reagan said the missile defense system became the crux of the talks, along with the 1972 Anti-Ballistic Missile Treaty, which limited defensive systems on each side.

"I explained that even though we would have done away with our offensive ballistic missiles," Mr. Reagan said, "having the defense would protect against cheating or the possibility of a madman" building nuclear missiles.

When the talks opened for their second day on Sunday, Mr. Reagan said, reports from negotiators who had worked overnight were "most promising." He said that he was seeking to satisfy Mr. Gorbachev's request for a 10-year delay in the deployment of the missile defense program.

The United States, he said, had proposed a five-year, 50-percent reduction in "all strategic nuclear arms."

In the five years after that, all remaining ballistic missiles would be eliminated while the U.S. proceeded with research, development and testing of the missile defense system, deploying it after 10 years.

But "here the debate began," Mr. Reagan said. "The general secretary wanted wording that, in effect, would have kept us from developing SDI for the entire 10 years. In effect, he was killing SDI."

He called the space defense plan "America's insurance policy that the Soviet Union would keep the commitments made at Reykjavik."

Accords That Seemed Near

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Before the Reykjavik meeting broke down, U.S. and Soviet officials had reached a series of tentative agreements on ways to reduce arms and verify accords. They included:

Intercontinental Strategic Weapons

The two sides backed roughly 50-percent reductions to reach the following levels: 1,600 intercontinental delivery vehicles (missiles and bombers combined) for each side, down from 1,971 now in the U.S. arsenal and 2,504 in the Soviet arsenal.

The 1,600 weapons would be allowed to carry 6,000 warheads on bombers and land-based and submarine-based missiles. The Russians also agreed to a "significant cut" in the number of SS-18 missiles, the biggest strategic weapon, of which they have 308. The United States has no such heavy missiles deployed.

The United States agreed for the first time to include bombers in the 1,600 limit, and to a formula for counting loaded bombers in the warhead category. Both sides agreed to pursue additional sublimits in the Geneva negotiations.

Intermediate-Range Nuclear Forces

Both sides agreed to remove all European-based intermediate-range weapons. This would have allowed the Soviet Union to keep 100 warheads on similar missiles in Asia, while allowing the United States to maintain an intermediate-range missile force carrying 100 warheads in the United States.

The United States has deployed 108 Pershing-2 missiles and 144 ground-launched cruise missiles in Western Europe, with a total of 252 warheads. The Soviet Union has deployed 112 SS-4s facing Europe and 441 SS-20s, roughly two-thirds of which face Europe, carrying 994 warheads.

The remaining SS-20s are in Soviet Asia. No agreement was worked out on how to verify compliance. The U.S. side said it wanted to agree on the numbers of weapons in this category at the outset, then to have on-site inspection of the weapons' destruction, plus on-site inspection of factories that produce medium-range missiles.

Both sides agreed to freeze shorter-range ballistic missiles stationed in Europe at current levels, and to begin negotiations on their reduction once a long-term agreement is signed on the intermediate-range weapons. The Americans have 72 shorter-range ballistic missiles, the Russians from 595 to 740.

Testing of Nuclear Weapons

The Russians accepted the U.S. position that instead of an immediate ban on nuclear tests, the two should negotiate first to establish verification procedures, then to reduce the number of tests and finally to end all testing after both sides have eliminated nuclear weapons. Provisions for verifying testing limits were not discussed in detail.

A Soviet moratorium on underground nuclear tests began 14 months ago, and Moscow has sought a permanent ban. The United States has continued testing.

U.S. Legislators Foresee Drive for Arms Control

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The collapse of the U.S.-Soviet meeting in Iceland is likely to lead to a renewed push for arms-control legislation and intensified resistance to big increases in funds for the American missile-defense system, key lawmakers said Tuesday.

House leaders dropped their insistence on arms control proposals after President Ronald Reagan, who wanted a free hand in negotiating in Reykjavik, had threatened to veto any new spending measure.

But now, according to the the chairman of the House Armed Services Committee, Les Aspin, a nuclear test ban and continued compliance with the unratified SALT-2 treaty will be back on the agenda.

In addition, the Strategic Defense Initiative, SDI, will be especially vulnerable in light of its role in the deadlock in Iceland, he said.

"It is certainly is going to make it harder to get SDI funding next year," the Wisconsin Democrat said.

The meeting collapsed, in Mr. Reagan's view, because the Soviet leader Mikhail S. Gorbachev, had insisted on a 10-year delay in testing the missile defense program.

The chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, Richard G. Lugar of Indiana, a Republican who had defended Mr. Reagan for refusing to accept constraints on SDI testing, said the administration needs to do a better job of selling the program to the public.

"From a public-relations sense, the administration has never had a strong point on SDI," the senator said.

Under terms of the accord between the White House and Congress, Mr. Reagan's request for SDI spending authority next year will be cut from $5.3 billion to about $3.5 billion, a compromise between House and Senate proposals.

The new level represents an increase of about $500 million over current spending for SDI.

Congressional support for even that much spending was based on a combination of supporters and skeptics who were willing to go along with spending increases so SDI could be used in the bargaining with the Russians, according to Mr. Aspin's analysis.

IRAN: *Spy Admission Is Reported*

(Continued from page 1)

ities," the newspapers quoted Mr. Pattis as saying. "But I believe authorities will agree with me that the information I gathered was not used to help the Iraqis in their war effort. So my activity was nonhostile.

"Most probably I will spend a long time in prison," he added. "I don't think I will be freed from prison before there is a change in relations between the American and Iranian governments."

A U.S. State Department spokesman said in August that the Iranians "have not come up with any evidence that Pattis was involved in acts of espionage."

Mr. Pattis was quoted as saying he sent information by telex about Assadabad, including its air defenses, to his company headquarters.

"One of the company officials knew about my cooperation with the CIA," Mr. Pattis said. "He probably passed on the information."

His recent trips to Tehran, Mr. Pattis said, had been on an Italian passport supplied by his company in the name of "Giovanni Pattis."

Mr. Pattis was quoted as saying that the CIA asked him for information about Iran's oil exports from its Kharg Island terminal and estimates of damage caused to oil facilities by Iraqi air raids.

The CIA also "wanted information about how Iran procured U.S.-made communications equipment and spare parts," he said, adding that he "supplied two lists which I acquired in 1984 and 1986."

Mr. Pattis was quoted as saying he was alone in Iran, was not helped by anyone in his espionage activities, and had not spied in other countries.

His treatment since his arrest on June 19 in a Tehran hotel had been "good and friendly," he said.

"I have to go by prison rules, like other prisoners," he said. "I have no privileges. I eat three meals a day and the food is good. They have never harmed me physically."

NOBEL: *Wiesel, a Holocaust Survivor, Gets Peace Prize*

(Continued from page 1)

mut Kohl visited the Bitburg cemetery together on May 5.

The Bitburg controversy, ironically, led to Mr. Wiesel's first postwar visit to Germany, when he joined an informal committee of Germans and American Jews established by Mr. Kohl to air difficult issues of the past.

In interviews Tuesday, both Mr. Aarvik and Mr. Sverdrup said that Mr. Wiesel's role in the Bitburg controversy had not figured in the committee's decision.

According to sources close to the Nobel committee, its five Norwegian members sought a laureate for 1986 who would not arouse the kind of controversy stirred by the choice last year of a Soviet and an American doctor from the International Physicians for the Prevention of Nuclear War.

After the announcement of last year's Peace Prize, it was discovered that the Soviet recipient, Dr. Yevgeni I. Chazov, had joined a denunciatory campaign a decade earlier against the dissident physicist Andrei D. Sakharov, who himself won the prize in 1975.

Another contender for this year's award was Bob Geldof, the Irish rock singer who inspired the Band-Aid and Live-Aid charity concerts that raised millions of dollars for famine victims in Africa.

Mr. Aarvik departed from custom Tuesday and singled out a runner-up, saying Mr. Geldof deserved "all possible praise and honor."

Among the contenders for this year's award were Nelson and Winnie Mandela, the South African anti-apartheid campaigners. But Mr. Sverdrup said that the fact that Bishop Desmond Tutu, the Anglican archbishop of Cape Town, won the prize in 1984 persuaded the committee to turn elsewhere.

Mr. Wiesel will formally be granted the prize at a ceremony in Oslo on Dec. 10.

NICARAGUA: *Sources Insist U.S. Supported Flights*

(Continued from page 1)

may have violated the restrictions, according to accounts provided by the two sources.

While an effort was made to maintain "deniability" of CIA involvement in the supply operation, CIA agents in El Salvador and, possibly, other American officials based in Washington, helped organize, occasionally monitor and perhaps even finance the rebel supply effort, one of the sources said.

"The CIA may not have run this day-to-day," the source said, "but agency people are out with the Salvadoran Air Force all the time and I can tell you they had a hand in this."

But only non-CIA personnel were used to carry out the actual supply work and private companies were hired on contract to provide supplies and airplanes, the two sources said.

Vice President George Bush said Saturday that he had met Mr. Gomez three times and described him as a "patriot" who is an adviser to the Salvadoran government's counterinsurgency effort.

However, General Adolfo Blandón, chief of staff of the Salvadoran Army, said Monday that he had never heard of Mr. Gomez and found Mr. Bush's comment "intriguing."

In Washington, Nicaraguan rebels took full responsibility Monday for the flight of a military cargo plane that was downed over Nicaragua last week.

Bosco Matamoros, the rebels' Washington spokesman, said that until now, the rebels had remained "totally silent" on the matter.

A senior administration official said "technically it is correct" that it was a rebel operation since the military supplies on the plane were intended for them.

However, government sources in Washington said the plan to get the rebels to take responsibility — like the attempt last week to link the plane to a private group headed by Mr. Singlaub — was, in the words of one, "just an effort to deflect attention from the White House."

WORLD BRIEFS

Threat to Americans Cited in Vienna

VIENNA (AP) — The U.S. Embassy, American diplomats and American institutions here were given special police protection Tuesday after the authorities received word of a possible terrorist attack.

The U.S. ambassador, Ronald S. Lauder, met Monday with Interior Minister Karl Blecha, the Austria Press Agency reported. A special anti-terror police unit kept guard at the embassy. Increased security was also provided for the U.S. Consulate, Mr. Lauder's residence and the American school in Vienna.

The news agency said that the Austrian government had information that two commandos of the terrorist group headed by Abu Nidal, whose real name is Sabri el-Banna, were passing through Vienna on their way to attack U.S. installations in Europe. But police sources said that the Austrian authorities, consulting with other countries, had no indication that an attack was imminent in Vienna.

Weinberger, Ill, Delays Pakistan Talks

ISLAMABAD, Pakistan (Reuters) — The U.S. defense secretary, Caspar W. Weinberger, arrived here from India for a visit Tuesday but put off his scheduled program for Wednesday because of a stomach upset, his spokesman said.

The meetings with Prime Minister Mohammed Khan Junejo, Foreign Minister Sahabzada Yaqub Khan and other officials have been rescheduled for Thursday.

Mr. Weinberger spent four days in India to discuss the speeding up of U.S. military technology to New Delhi. U.S. officials said the trip to India, the first by an American defense secretary, was a success, although no formal agreements had been signed.

Manila Says 2 Rebels to Be Released

MANILA (AP) — The Philippine government announced Tuesday it would free the wife and bodyguard of Rodolfo Salas, the Communist rebel leader, because defense lawyers have agreed to drop demands for his release from prison.

Solicitor General Sedfrey Ordonez told the Supreme Court, however, that Josefina Cruz and Jose Concepcion still would face rebellion charges filed after the three rebels were arrested by military intelligence agents on Sept. 29.

Romeo Capulong, a defense lawyer, told the court that he would guarantee the appearance of Mrs. Cruz and Mr. Concepcion at future judicial sessions. He dropped demands that the court order the release of Mr. Salas, the alleged chief of the Communist Party's military wing, the New People's Army. The release of the three rebels had been demanded by the Communist-dominated National Democratic Front before peace talks with President Corazon C. Aquino's government could continue.

Iran, Iraq Report Air Raids, Shelling

MANAMA, Bahrain (Reuters) — Iran and Iraq both reported air raids and bombardments behind the front lines in the Gulf war Tuesday, with civilians killed on both sides.

Iraq said that 12 persons were killed and many were injured in overnight Iranian shelling of Basra, its second-largest city, and vowed to retaliate. Iran reported that four Iraqi jets bombed a residential area near the southwestern city of Ahvaz, killing 14 and injuring 65.

Iran also said that its planes bombed another petroleum complex near Kirkuk on Tuesday. Iran said Saturday that its commandos destroyed many installations at Kirkuk, 150 miles (240 kilometers) north of Baghdad. Iraqi officials denied that the raid had taken place and on Monday took foreign reporters to visit a complex that was operating normally, with no damage visible.

For the Record

A strike by thousands of Swedish public sector workers demanding more pay threatened Tuesday to slow foreign trade to a trickle as harbor pilots were expected to join crane operators at dozens of harbors who had stopped work. *(Reuters)*

About 16 tons of low-level radioactive uranium was recovered from the Snake River, into which it fell during a truck accident about 180 miles (290 kilometers) southeast of Boise, Idaho, on Sunday. Radiation experts said there was no danger of contamination. *(UPI)*

Travel Notes

■ **Swissair announced Tuesday a new service to Atlanta. The service will begin in March and Atlanta will be Swissair's fifth U.S. gateway along with New York, Boston, Chicago and Anchorage.** *(Urv)*

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INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE CENTENNIAL 1887 1987

To inaugurate its centennial year, the International Herald Tribune is proud to announce

THE PARIS LIBERTY FLAME APPEAL

The recent celebrations surrounding the rededication of the Statue of Liberty in the New York harbor have focused new attention on an ever important fact: Frédéric-Auguste Bartholdi's monumental statue is not only a powerful work of public art but also a moving example of international generosity.

The Statue was, of course, a gift to the United States from the people of France — and a broad cross section of the French public participated in the giving. A purely private organization, the Union Franco-Américaine, was organized to raise the necessary funds and over 100,000 individual subscriptions were recorded from 181 towns and cities throughout France. Coming in the late 1870's and early 1880's, when the country was still reeling from effects of the Franco-Prussian war, this collective outpouring of affection and goodwill from one people to another was truly unprecedented.

It therefore seemed natural to Americans then living in Europe to express their gratitude, and, in 1885, a group of them gave as a gift to the French people the reduced size replica of the Statue of Liberty which today stands in Paris on the Ile des Cygnes in the middle of the Seine, opposite the Quai du President-Kennedy.

In this, the Statue of Liberty's centennial year, it seems appropriate that members and friends of the Franco-American community should make a similar gesture of gratitude and goodwill. In the wake of the tremendous attention and investment that has properly been focused on the restoration of the New York Statue, it now seems right that attention also be directed to the European side of the Atlantic — and to an exciting project which has a similar symbolic importance.

That project is the creation of a new Paris Flame of Liberty, a striking public monument to be erected on a prominent site in Paris and to be built around a very special piece of sculpture, — a full-sized duplicate of the flame which now glistens atop the upraised arm of the New York Statue.

The International Herald Tribune, which entered its own one hundredth year in October of 1986, has decided to mark the conjunction of its centennial with that of the Statue of Liberty by sponsoring an international fundraising appeal to make this project possible.

In 1985, when the restoration of the Statue of Liberty was started in New York, Les Métalliers Champenois, a group of outstanding French artists, was asked to undertake the highly specialized work of building a new flame for the Statue, using a technique called "*repoussé*," identical to Bartholdi's original method. Upon completion, the new flame was gilded by the Paris firm, Ateliers Robert Gohard.

Bartholdi's design for the torch and flame was never fully implemented a century ago, and even the Statue's original flame was soon modified, enabling the flame to be lit from the inside but also allowing for water leakage which eventually damaged the Statue.

When the recent restorations were planned, it was decided that the torch and flame should be replaced entirely. Considerable effort was then made to recover Bartholdi's original flame design mostly by reviewing the few existing photographs of the flame dating back to the 1880s. The flame, together with its torch thus became the one part on the Statue which was newly created for the centenary, as well as the one element (this time around) which was created by French artisans.

Today, Les Métalliers Champenois are ready to begin work on a second such flame, a full-sized replica of the first — with the approval of the United States government and using the same molds which were created for the New York project. The duplicate flame will then be transported to France, where French officials have assured it a warm welcome at a prominent, permanent site in Paris. There it will stand as a beautiful and highly visible monument, celebrating for us and for future generations both the spirit of Liberty and the spirit of international cooperation.

It is estimated that this project (including construction of the duplicate flame, transport and erection in Paris) will cost about U.S. $400,000 — and this is the amount we are undertaking to raise. Working together with our co-sponsors, Kevin MacCarthy Associates, an international law firm located in New York City, the IHT has established a non-profit corporation, France-America Liberty Fund, Inc., to which tax-deductible contributions can be made. We are pleased that the American Club of Paris has announced their full support and participation in this project.

Founded in Paris on October 4, 1887, the International Herald Tribune is the oldest American newspaper published abroad. Ever mindful of its own deep Paris roots and of the warm relations it has enjoyed throughout the century with the people of France (including many of its own employees, readers and advertisers), the International Herald Tribune is proud to take the lead in this undertaking.

In doing so, the IHT echoes the role played 100 years ago by Joseph Pulitzer's New York World, when that newspaper sponsored the public fundraising effort for the Statue of Liberty's monumental pedestal — and thus made it possible to erect the original Statue.

In an age which is too often characterized by rapid swings in popular emotion on both sides of the Atlantic, we feel it is important to reaffirm two truths which have stood the test of time: the fundamental value of Liberty in our way of life and government, and the enduring strength of Franco-American friendship.

The France-America Liberty Fund, Inc. welcomes contributions of any size and will acknowledge all gifts (unless otherwise instructed by the donors) by publishing periodic announcements listing the names of the contributors in the International Herald Tribune. The names of major donors will be inscribed on a plaque at the base of the monument.

If you wish to make a contribution, you may do so by forwarding the form below.

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AMERICAN TOPICS

Reuters-UPI

SO HOW BIG WAS THE WINNER? — Art Quint weighs his pumpkin at an international competition in Half Moon Bay, California. His came in second-best at 526 pounds to Edgar Van Wyck's 548-pound pumpkin, which was weighed in Halifax, Nova Scotia. Others were weighed in Circleville, Ohio, and Histon, England.

Historic Rights Case Replaying in Topeka

Lawyers have begun court arguments in Topeka, Kansas, in an epilogue to Brown vs. Board of Education, the Topeka case that ended legal race segregation in U.S. public schools 32 years ago.

The plaintiffs are Linda Brown Smith, 43, who was a schoolchild when the original lawsuit was filed in her behalf, and a group of parents. Their lawyer, Richard Jones, said, "Segregation still exists in Topeka."

Mr. Jones said that, for example, school boundaries in one instance had been drawn in a manner aimed at perpetuating segregation in some black schools, and that at other times the board had helped parents avoid integration by giving them a choice of schools.

Gary Sebelius, an attorney for the school board, said that the alternative schools option had existed only briefly and that the board's "good faith" desegregation efforts had been upheld by the courts.

"We are here to defend the progress of the school district," he said.

Charles Scott Sr., 65, a lawyer for the plaintiffs now as he was in the 1950s, said, "It's the same case we thought we had settled all those years ago."

Mrs. Smith, the daughter for whom Oliver Brown, a minister, filed the original suit in 1951, said, "I am reliving the experiences of my father."

Short Takes

The Drug Enforcement Administration seized $373 million in cash and property from drug traffickers in the fiscal year ending Sept. 30, more than covering its annual budget of $363 million, according to John C. Lawn, the agency's administrator. He said that seizure figures have gone up dramatically as the drug problem has grown and as the agency has decided to go after traffickers' assets as a way of crippling them. Seizures totaled $85 million in 1980 and $250 million in 1985.

"The Sweetheart of Sigma Chi," probably the best-known U.S. college fraternity song, was feted at Albion College in Michigan, where Byron D. Stokes wrote the words and F. Dudleigh Vernor set them to music 75 years ago. Kim Strable, Albion's alumni director, says the original "sweetheart" may not have been about any particular woman: "The authors once said that the 'sweetheart' was the fraternity itself."

The National Health Council's breakfast briefings for medical and health experts feature wholesome cereals, plus a broad array of calories, cholesterol and nitrites: eggs, sausage, fried potatoes and pastries. Joseph C. Isaacs, the council's director of government relations, told The New York Times that although the experts say they prefer cereal, 200 boxes of it were available at the last breakfast but only two or three were chosen over the heavier fare.

Panhandling with his pet monkey outside a department store on fashionable Fifth Avenue in Manhattan, Anthony Agnello, 24, was accosted by a thief who grabbed the monkey, named Mr. Mike, and threatened to cut its head off. Mr. Agnello handed over $100 and the man ran down the street, throwing the monkey to the ground. "I've never had anything quite like this before," said Frank Hunt, the policeman who investigated the case.

A mountain man seven feet (2.1 meters) tall offered Doc McConnell a jar of homemade "white lightning" moonshine liquor. When he refused, the mountaineer put a gun to his head. "So, I took me a good old snort of that liquid fire, and my eyes rolled back, and when I finally got conscious I said, 'Man, how in the world can you drink that stuff?'" The mountaineer said, "I can't hardly. Now here's the gun. Make me drink it." Mr. McConnell was one of the participants in this year's National Storytelling Festival in Jonesborough, Tennessee.

—ARTHUR HIGBEE

Movie Bears Witness As Argentine Officers Stand Trial for Torture

By Bradley Graham
Washington Post Service

BUENOS AIRES — While movie theaters in Buenos Aires show a powerful new film recounting the story of a group of teen-agers who fell victim to Argentina's campaign against subversion, the officers charged with abducting, torturing and killing the youths are standing trial in a federal courtroom.

It is the second time that civilian justices in Argentina are weighing evidence against former members of the security forces of crimes allegedly committed while the armed forces held power.

The trial comes more than nine months after the unprecedented prosecution of members of three military juntas that ruled Argentina in the late 1970s and early 1980s.

This time, retired General Ramón Camps, who was police chief of Buenos Aires from 1976 to 1979, and six persons face counts of homicide, torture, robbery, illegal deprivation of freedom, kidnapping of minors and forgery of documents involving dozens of cases.

One of their accusers is Pablo Diaz, the sole survivor of the seven high-school students featured in the movie "The Night of the Pencils." The film is the most explicit produced so far about the military regime's campaign, a secret operation that went beyond the elimination of leftist guerrillas to encompass young victims like Mr. Diaz and his friends, whose main political act had been to lead a 1975 drive to gain student discount tickets.

Less fanfare and less suspense surround the current hearings in comparison with the junta trial. Witnesses for the prosecution have put in briefer appearances telling now-familiar stories of kidnaping and abuse.

"These things have already become sort of routine," said Emilio Mignone, a human rights leader whose daughter disappeared in what is commonly known as the "dirty war."

But for members of the armed forces and for those who suffered most under them, the proceedings remain an intense and bitterly contested experience.

In their testimony, colleagues of the defendants have claimed no recollection of any tortures.

Of the accused, only a police corporal, Norberto Cozzani, is in the courtroom. General Camps, confined to a military hospital for cancer treatment, has issued defiant statements condemning the proceedings as predisposed against him. Retired General Ovidio Richieri, who succeeded General Camps as police chief and also stands accused, has refused to attend the hearings.

Four other defendants, a police doctor and three police officers, were expelled from the courtroom the first week for shouting at judges after being refused permission to read a statement that labeled the trial a "parody" and "mockery of law." The four are Dr. Jorge Berges and Miguel Etchecolatz, Alberto Rousse and Hector Luis Vides.

The Mothers of the Plaza de Mayo, the human rights group that has drawn attention to the fate of their missing children by holding weekly demonstrations, want more charges filed and more defendants in the dock.

President Raúl Alfonsín, under attack from both sides, appears determined to stay on his measured, slow-moving course, trying to balance concerns for justice against those for national reconciliation and social peace. Having ruled out an amnesty, government officials defend the formula first outlined by Mr. Alfonsín during his 1983 presidential campaign.

The formula targets for prosecution the commanders who planned the anti-subversive war and lower-ranking officers who committed "abhorrent" acts. The rest of the 300 or so officers implicated in the illegal operations are to be excluded under the military precept of "due obedience."

Report on Rights Abuses Also Cites Improvement

Reuters

LONDON — Political prisoners in widespread parts of the world in 1985 were still being buried alive, sexually abused, tortured, flogged and confined to psychiatric hospitals in violation of international laws, Amnesty International said Wednesday.

However, the report also said that more countries were responding to Amnesty International's call to respect human rights.

Twenty-eight nations, it said, had abolished the death penalty by the end of 1985.

In addition, it said there had been a dramatic rise in the number of independent human rights groups. "This has intensified the pressure on officialdom and shifted the balance in favor of human rights. Governments have strengthened international law and human rights monitoring," it said.

The group, in an annual report covering 1985, said at least 470 people had been executed in Iran following summary trials. Political prisoners were also sexually abused and their limbs were burned with cigarettes, it said.

Iraq used systematic torture and executed prisoners, including draft evaders and Kurdish dissidents, the report said. It said Iraqi troops buried detainees alive and resorted to mass executions after a crackdown on Kurds in the northern city of Sulaimaniya last October.

In Zimbabwe, prisoners were beaten while they were suspended with their heads in buckets of water, according to the group. It said that in Kuwait political prisoners were sexually assaulted, their nails were pulled out and they were subjected to electric shocks.

The report said the Soviet Union confined dissidents to mental hospitals and labor camps. There were 600 political prisoners and 27 executions in the Soviet Union last year, Amnesty International said.

In South Africa, authorities reportedly jailed 90,000 people in 1985 under laws restricting the movements of blacks. The death penalty, the report said, remained a major concern, and 137 people were hanged at Pretoria Central Prison.

Turkey had about 15,569 prisoners last year, and authorities resorted to widespread torture of detainees, the group said.

It said it was concerned about the use of the death penalty in the United States, where eight persons were executed and 1,642 prisoners were awaiting execution last year.

Israel maltreated and tortured Arab detainees, the report said. It said Saudi Arabia and Sudan amputated the limbs of criminals.

British security forces maltreated prisoners in Northern Ireland, the report said. Amnesty International's recommendations that London investigate illegal killings by security forces in the province were rejected, it noted.

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...itness ...ailed South African Children ...Office ...re Tortured, Report Alleges ...Torture

By William Claiborne
Washington Post Service

...OHANNESBURG — Brutality ...inst children detained for al... ...d security offenses is rapidly ...icalizing growing numbers of ...ng blacks and is contributing to ..."atmosphere of lawlessness" in ...th Africa, an anti-apartheid ...nitoring group charged Tues...

...he Black Sash organization said ...t unless steps were taken now to ...l mistreatment of detainees be... ...en the ages of 12 and 18, the ...ult will be "people who have ...n so brutalized by brutality and ...escalating violence that the ...nage done may well be irrepara...

...The organization's "Memoran...m on the Suffering of Children ...South Africa" contained more ...n 30 statements and affidavits ...juveniles who alleged that they ...re beaten, whipped, threatened ...d, in some cases, subjected to ...ctric shocks while in custody. ...Some statements were signed, ...cording to Black Sash, the report ...d initials to protect the identity ...the detainees. The report said ...t other complainants refused to ...n the statements, apparently ...iring retribution.

...According to statistics compiled ...another monitoring group, the ...tainees Parents Support Com...ttee, and included in the Black ...sh report, more than 20,000 peo... ...have been detained since the ...ment state of emergency was de...ared on June 12. The committee ...imated that more than a third of ...m were under the age of 18, ...luding some as young as 10.

...Before the Black Sash report was ...ed, Justice Minister H.J. Coet... ...said Monday that a high-level ...vestigation into the conditions of ...prisonment of juveniles would ...carried out and that alternatives ...jailing young people would be ...ught.

...In remarks made at the Robben ...and Prison near Cape Town, Mr. ...etsee said:

..."I want to say clearly that we do ...t want to see juveniles in our ...isons. But you must remember, ...e Prisons Service is on the receiv... ...g end. Those people who are sent ...it with a legal warrant must be ...commodated."

...He said he would prefer that ar... ...ted juveniles be entrusted to the ...re of their parents, or, if this ...uld not be done, placed in refor... ...tories.

...Parts of the Black Sash study ...ve been omitted from this story ...comply with press restrictions ...ued under the emergency regula... ...ns. The press curbs prohibit ...urnalists from reporting or com... ...enting upon actions of the securi... ...forces, except when authorized ...the state Bureau for Informa... ...n, and from reporting subversive ...atements.

...The Black Sash report was com... ...led in April, when South Africa ...as not under a state of emergency, ...it was released with alterations to ...ing it into compliance with the ...ergency regulations, a spokes... ...man for the organization said ...esday.

...The statements and affidavits ...ntained in the report — the ...ngest involving a girl of 12 ...ars — revealed a pattern of "in...scriminate detention of school...

...hts A... ...rove...

...Resignation ...s Offered ...By Martens

Reuters

...BRUSSELS — Prime Minister ...ilfried Martens told parliament ...esday that he had offered the ...signation of his four-party coali... ...n government to King Baudouin ...t the head of state had yet to ...cept it.

..."His Majesty the king is with...lding his decision," he told the ...hamber of Deputies.

...Mr. Martens made the an...ncement after he failed to settle ...anguage dispute that has split his ...nter-right coalition of Dutch- ...d French-speakers before an im... ...rtant parliamentary debate.

...Parliament was briefly suspend... ...to allow Mr. Martens to go to ...e king's palace after failing to ...olve the crisis at a cabinet meet... ...Tuesday morning.

...A government spokesman said ...king would not announce his ...cision for several days, allowing ...e for negotiations on a possible ...mpromise.

...The spokesman added that in the ...antime Mr. Martens would ...ke no further comment on the ...uation.

...A dispute over the dismissal of a ...al French-speaking mayor for ...using to take a Dutch language ...t has inflamed linguistic pas... ...ns and presented Mr. Martens ...h one of his most serious chal... ...ges since taking office six years ...

...With both sides contending that ...affair involves issues that go to ...heart of the Belgian Constitu... ...n, the governing coalition of ...tch- and French-speakers has ...far showed signs of splitting ...ng community lines.

...The issue, which comes almost ...ctly a year after Mr. Martens ...a fresh mandate for his center... ...ht administration, has reopened ...ense rivalry between Dutch... ...aking Flanders in the north and ...nch-speaking Wallonia in the ...th.

...About 55 percent of Belgians ...ak Dutch, 44 percent speak ...nch and less than 1 percent ...ak German.

The Associated Press

PRE-ELECTION VIOLENCE — Two buses burned Monday near Dhaka University in rioting tied to Wednesday's presidential election in Bangladesh. The authorities raided the campus Tuesday, arresting more than 150 students, but no new violence was reported. The vote is being boycotted by the main opposition groups on the ground that President Hussain Mohammed Ershad will rig it, and they have called a general strike.

Peres-Shamir Rotation Is Put Off Over Dispute

By Glenn Frankel
Washington Post Service

JERUSALEM — *The transfer of* the prime minister's office from Shimon Peres to Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir, his coalition governing partner, was delayed Tuesday for at least 24 hours because of a dispute between Mr. Peres's Labor Party and Mr. Shamir's Likud bloc.

While each side accused the other of intransigence and bad faith, neither appeared ready to scrap the *two-year-old coalition agreement*, under which the prime minister's office was due to pass from Mr. Peres to Mr. Shamir on Tuesday.

Spokesmen for each official predicted that the hurdles, which centered on personnel and job assignments, could be removed by Wednesday, but neither side budged from opposing public stances.

Mr. Peres submitted his resignation last Friday, ending 25 months as prime minister. He continues as caretaker until Mr. Shamir takes over. Mr. Shamir, too, is to govern for 25 months.

Their agreement to rotate the position was reached in September 1984, after both sides fell short of a parliamentary majority in national elections. The two leaders then forged a "national unity" pact.

The main obstacle to the transfer Tuesday remained the return to the cabinet of the former finance and justice minister, Yitzhak Modai, a political ally of Mr. Shamir's. Mr. Modai was moved from the Finance Ministry to the Justice Ministry after publicly criticizing Prime Minister Peres, and was dropped from the Cabinet in July after more criticism.

A Likud spokesman said that Mr. Shamir had agreed to a compromise with Mr. Peres by appointing Mr. Modai as a minister without portfolio for three months, after which he would return to the Justice Ministry. But Mr. Peres's left-leaning party continues to insist that the acerbic former minister, who heads the Liberal Party faction of the rightist Likud bloc, be kept out of the cabinet.

Such a demand would appear to violate the written coalition agreement, which empowers each party to name its own members of the 25-member cabinet. After meeting with Mr. Peres on Tuesday afternoon, Mr. Shamir said he insisted upon his right to name Mr. Modai to any of the cabinet posts reserved for Likud and its allies.

Labor is also insisting that Yossi Beilin, Mr. Peres's cabinet secretary and longtime senior adviser, be appointed the next ambassador to the United States.

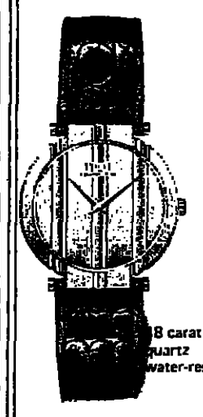
In addition, Labor is resisting Mr. Shamir's plans to give his political ally and former defense minister, Moshe Arens, now a minister without portfolio, authority on matters concerning Soviet Jewry, and to give Deputy Foreign Minister Ronnie Milo, another ally, authority on similar matters concerning world Jewry.

Both designations would reduce the writ of the Foreign Ministry, which Mr. Peres is due to take over, and the Ministry of Immigrant Absorption, which is also controlled by Labor.

Mr. Peres has maintained public silence on his Labor Party's demands. Analysts say this is because the prime minister wants to avoid being portrayed as backing out of his pact with Mr. Shamir.

Many analysts say he ultimately will accede to Mr. Shamir's demands to avoid losing credibility with the Israeli electorate. According to recent polls, Israelis overwhelmingly favor rotation even while giving Mr. Peres high marks as prime minister.

PIAGET



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U.S. to Send Aid Without Controls to Afghan Rebels

By James Rupert
Washington Post Service

PESHAWAR, Pakistan — The United States is launching a "humanitarian aid" program for anti-Soviet resistance fighters in Afghanistan *that some diplomats say* could inadvertently weaken the resistance by fostering corruption and luring Afghan guerrillas away from the front.

U.S. officials say the project is unusual because the Agency for International Development will be used to send funds to a guerrilla movement in a virtually ungoverned war zone.

In the coming weeks, AID will provide money and material to the fragile alliance of Afghan resistance parties here who are to distribute it to the fighting fronts inside Afghanistan.

The supplies will include "nonlethal" goods, such as U.S. military surplus boots and sleeping bags, and equipment for schools and clinics in areas of Afghanistan dominated by the resistance.

AID will not send Americans into Afghanistan and will be unable to directly monitor the disbursement of its supplies inside the country.

The parties that will channel the money are widely viewed by many private aid officials as being corrupt and inefficient. Therefore, many observers in Pakistan say they fear that the U.S. aid may harm the resistance by enlarging party bureaucracies at the expense of more effective fighting units within Afghanistan.

Private aid officials and Afghan academics in Pakistan say the parties — whose leaders seldom if ever *return to Afghanistan — are largely* isolated from the fighting fronts there. They argue that the money should go directly to commanders inside the country.

Many analysts agreed with a Western diplomat who argued that "the patterns of Western aid have been bureaucratizing the resistance" and "moving its center of gravity from the battlefields to Peshawar."

He expressed concern that, with American aid encouraging the parties to build bureaucracies in Pakistan, it will actually draw talented and educated Afghans from the fronts to more comfortable desk jobs.

"The real resistance is inside," said Olivier Roy, a French scholar on Afghanistan who has visited the country several times during the war. "*The Americans should work* to make the fighters less dependent on the Peshawar bureaucrats" instead of more so.

Officials of the private, mainly European, relief organizations already sending aid into Afghanistan said that AID is ill-suited for what one European called "guerrilla-style foreign aid."

"USAID is used to working with the bureaucracies of a host government," he said, "but here there are no Afghan ministries to work with — so they're trying to artificially create some."

U.S. officials said the decision to channel the bulk of the aid through the fragile alliance of seven resistance parties was meant partly to reinforce the alliance's thin shell of unity. But many observers recalled a similar attempt by the resistance's Arab allies to unite several of the fundamentalist parties in 1983, which broke up amid squabbles over how to divide the aid money.

U.S. officials defend their decision to work with the alliance, saying it is the only way to radically increase the flow of aid to Afghanistan's devastated civilian population.

"The potential benefits are so great," said an official in Washington, "that it is well worth the investment" to try to build the alliance into an effective institution for delivering the aid.

The officials insist that they will be wary of corruption, but concede that AID will be able to account directly for its money only until it crosses the Pakistani-Afghan border.

"We do have a problem monitoring funds inside" Afghanistan, an official said.

The U.S. officials said they are encouraged by their early work with the alliance's health and education committees, which are working on the projects to establish clinics and schools. "We've already seen some positive changes in their ability to work together," one official said.

Amid the secrecy of the resistance's war effort, the charges of corruption are impossible to investigate, although many within the parties concede they are true.

"Because of the corruption and bureaucracy, we realized it was impossible to work with" the parties, said another European aid worker. He said that many private groups slowly have built networks of reliable commanders inside Afghanistan to whom they deliver their aid directly, and more efficiently.

"USAID is ignoring the lessons we've learned," he said.

Pullout Shows Stability, Afghans Say

By Carol J. Williams
The Associated Press

KABUL — Two senior Afghan officials and a Soviet officer said Tuesday that the scheduled withdrawal from Afghanistan of about 8,000 Soviet soldiers beginning Wednesday would be an indication that the government in Kabul is steadying its hold on Afghanistan.

But the officials, who gave a press conference for a group of *about 90 foreign journalists* invited by Afghan authorities, declined to give details about Soviet involvement in the protracted civil war that involves Soviet and Afghan forces against Moslem guerrillas.

Shah Mohammed Dost, the Afghan foreign minister, stated repeatedly that government forces were in control of the country and paid tribute to what he said was a promise from the Soviet leader, Mikhail S. Gorbachev, that Moscow *"will not leave its friends* alone."

Lieutenant General Mohammed Nabi Azemi, the first deputy foreign minister, was asked whether the current government could stay in power if the Soviet forces withdrew completely.

"Not only do I think so, but I am sure of it," he replied. "We will keep power. But I must mention we have invited the limited military contingent of the Soviet Union because of the vast undeclared war against us."

He repeated frequent claims by Moscow and Kabul officials that guerrillas fighting the Afghan government are armed and trained by Pakistan and the United States.

Lieutenant General Mikhail Sotskov, who declined to identify himself except as an officer of the Soviet Defense Ministry, refused to say how many Soviet soldiers would remain in Afghanistan after the withdrawal of six regiments. The pullout is to be completed by the end of the month.

He confirmed an earlier report by a Soviet media official that the partial withdrawal involves "about 8,000 troops."

Western diplomatic sources say satellite surveillance shows there are about 115,000 soviet soldiers in Afghanistan. That means the withdrawal involves less than 7 percent of the Soviet military presence.

Mr. Dost said Afghan troops have gained experience over the years from working with Soviet soldiers and are now stronger and more self-sufficient. General Azemi said the gains in military capability allowed Afghanistan and the Soviet Union to agree to remove some of the Soviet forces.

Both Afghan officials said, however, that the rest of the Soviet forces would be needed in Afghanistan as long as foreign support for the rebels continued.

General Sotskov said that the Soviet troops remaining in Afghanistan were needed to protect major industrial and command systems, to patrol highways, escort transport and defend villages.

[Sebqatallah Mojadedi, a leader of an alliance of guerrilla groups, denounced the Soviet withdrawal as a trick to distract world opinion, Reuters reported from Peshawar, Pakistan.

[He called the withdrawal "another trick to deceive the world and divert attention from the actual problem." He said the rebels would continue their seven-year struggle for self-determination for Afghanistan.]

■ Sweep Near Kabul Cited

Soviet and Afghan troops, backed by jets and heavy artillery, attacked villages and towns and inflicted numerous civilian casualties in a recent sweep near Kabul, Western diplomatic sources said Tuesday, The Associated Press reported from Islamabad, Pakistan.

The sources, speaking on the condition that they not be further identified, said large Soviet and Afghan forces swept through the Shomali region north of the capital last week in a search for Moslem guerrillas.

Soviet jets bombed guerrilla positions and civilian villages and attacked the towns of Shakadara and Istalif, the sources said. Soviet artillery also bombarded the towns and villages, they said.

Afghan guerrilla officials based in Pakistan said they had reports of heavy fighting in the Shomali district, but had few details because of the long delay in getting information by courier from Afghanistan.

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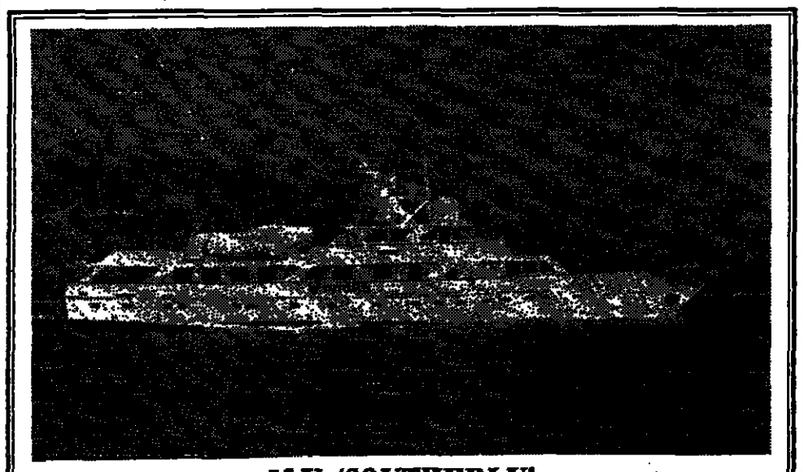

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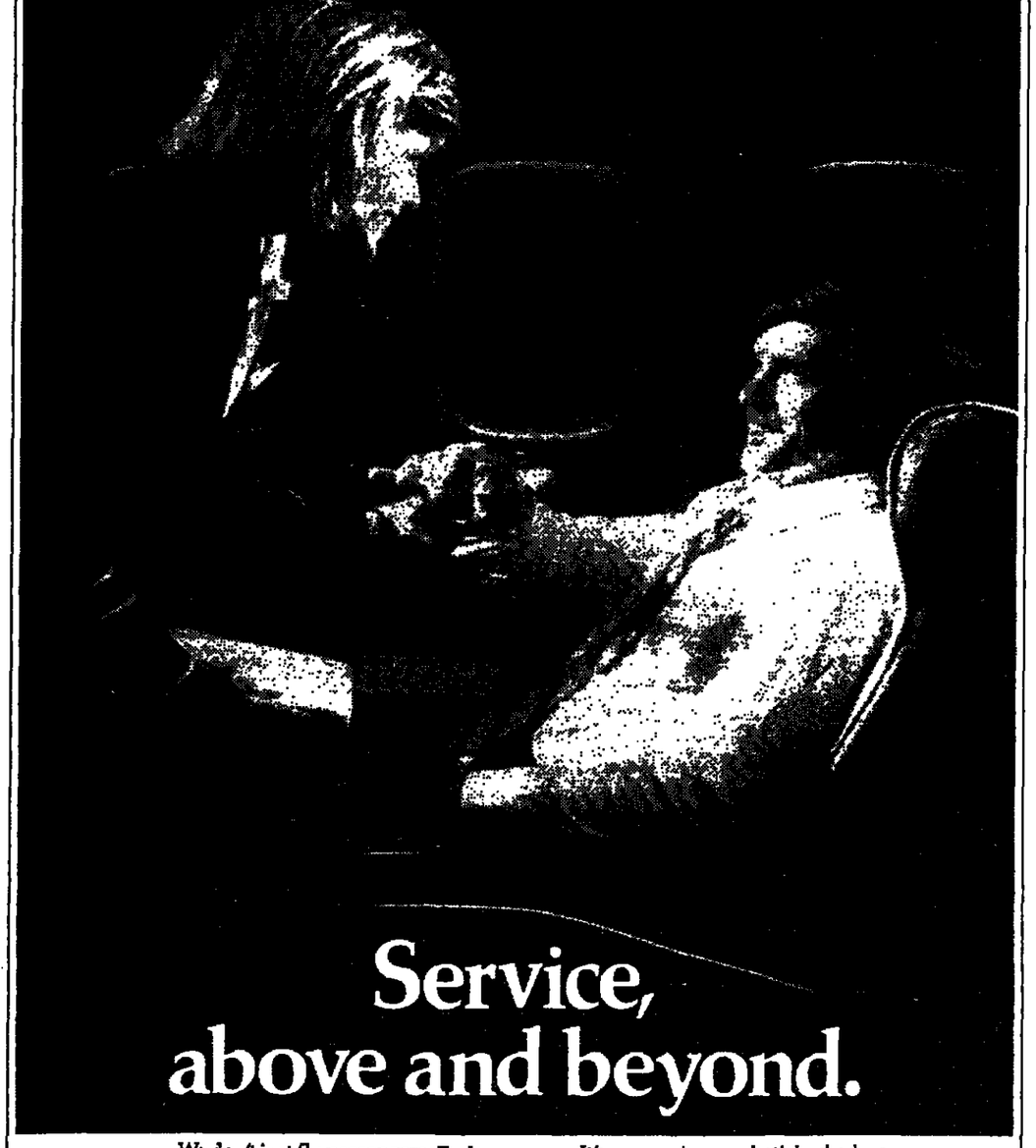

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In Concert With OPEC

Meetings of the OPEC cartel to fix the price of oil used to set the world on edge. The latest one was upstaged by the Reykjavik spectacle. But there were other reasons why it was a flop. The world doubts whether a partial and split cartel can make decisions supporting the oil price, or stick to any it makes. This disregard is probably justified in the short term but could prove misplaced later.

OPEC's aim has been to prop up the oil price by restricting supply. It blazed this trail in 1984, when it devised quotas for each member's output. The experiment failed because members cheated, so the strategy changed to the idea of bankrupting competing producers by flooding the market with cheap OPEC oil. When this led to a vertiginous plunge in OPEC's earnings, the cartel returned to the 1984 tactic. For a couple of months this has pushed oil prices back up again — but very feebly compared to the massive decline since OPEC's heyday in 1981.

The oil-importing world takes the recent recovery of oil prices with a grain of salt. It can live with limited increases when its own underlying inflation is under control. It now doubts whether sharply falling oil prices herald a bonanza by raising its own real incomes and growth. Maybe all that happens is that income gets redistributed between oil producers and importers, without much gain for jobs and profits as a whole, since what you gain on higher incomes at home you lose on your exports to the oil countries. And it is uncertain whether OPEC can in fact cut back supply to force the oil price up. Its members are against the wall.

It is not as if demand for OPEC oil were suddenly going to rise. Unless the northern winter is exceptionally cold, higher seasonal demand can partly be offset by running down the stocks the importers currently hold. OPEC producers are no longer in a dominant position; they supply less than 40 percent of the free world's present needs, and their own need to step up their earnings is immense. A barrel of OPEC oil now pays for less imports of manufactured goods than when the price took off in 1974, and for only half of what it yielded in the banner year of 1981. How can OPEC enforce restrictive output agreements when so many of its members have fallen from the ranks of the new rich to the even newer poor? Haven't the oil importers regained the whip hand they lost in the '70s?

But, in the longer run, facile optimism could cost the oil importing countries dear. Oil supplies are finite, and marginal output becomes steadily dearer. These countries must avoid any weakening of incentives to economize on the use of oil and to intensify development of alternative energy sources. Both efforts would be jeopardized by weak oil prices to the consumer in the next few years. And the weaker the price of oil, the more grist to the mill of the anti-nuclear lobby, effectively delaying the exploitation of a major alternative energy source.

Given the stakes, shouldn't importers seek a global price strategy for oil, in concert with OPEC? Commodity price agreements don't often work, but oil may be a special case where an effort is appropriate. Perhaps OPEC should no longer be held at arm's length by the West.

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE.

Waiting for the Bills

Americans owe the rest of the world something over $200 billion. The world's largest creditor five years ago, the United States has now become by far its largest debtor. The runners-up, Brazil and Mexico, owe about $100 billion each. U.S. public and private debt to foreigners is larger than Brazil's and Mexico's put together.

Foreign debt is still relatively small compared to the size of the U.S. economy. That is why it is not having the drastic effects that the Latin debts have had. But the Latin debts are at least no longer growing, while U.S. debt is rising by well over $100 billion a year. The rate of increase will slow next year, because the dollar's exchange rate has fallen and the trade deficit will decline. But even so, U.S. foreign debt may accumulate to $500 billion by the end of the decade.

The United States has many advantages over the Latin debtors. Unlike Mexico, it does not owe the money, as a government, to foreign banks. Americans still have massive holdings abroad; their public and private assets in foreign countries add up to a trillion dollars. But foreigners' assets in the United States amount to about $1.2 trillion. Like any debtor, the United States is going to have to pay interest on that net debt.

Beginning in World War I, the United States slowly built up net foreign assets that by 1981 came to $140 billion and returned a steady flow of earnings to American lenders and owners. Since 1981, Americans have blown it all, and gone $200 into debt to boot. There have been other countries that ran down their foreign holdings that way — sometimes in great economic crises, sometimes in wars in which they were fighting for their existence. But in this case the United States has spent its credit and gone heavily into debt for — what?

It certainly has not strengthened the economy or left it better equipped for world competition. National security has not been improved; to the contrary, this gigantic and swelling debt is going to prove an enduring point of vulnerability. Technically it came about because President Reagan's big 1981 tax cut opened up a large budget deficit and the Federal Reserve, to prevent the normal inflationary consequences, kept interest rates high. The result was that, instead of financing the budget deficit with inflation, the United States financed it with money borrowed abroad. To put it another way, the country was fed up with paying its bills and decided to have a little fun. Shortly those bills will begin to come due.

— *THE WASHINGTON POST.*

Clausen to the Rescue

The Bank of America has argued forcefully that its gigantic loan losses reflect the state of the economy in the United States, and particularly California. When agriculture, oil and commercial real estate are in trouble, it says, the banks that lend to those industries will inevitably share that trouble. That is true, but there is more to it. Other large banks serving the same industries in the same part of the country have come through the same years without the dramatic reverses that the Bank of America and its parent, BankAmerica Corp., have suffered.

The nature of the banking business has changed radically in the past decade, and it seems pretty clear that the Bank of America never succeeded in building the internal controls adequate to protect it in an uncertain economy. There have been other indications of that lapse, for example the $4.75 million fine early this year for the bank's failure to report large transactions in cash. While there is no direct relationship between a bank's judgment on loans and its record in reporting cash transactions, both reflect quality of management and discipline within an organization as it presses to grow and increase profits.

But it was the losses, particularly the $640 million loss in the second quarter, and the slide in the price of its stock that induced the directors on Sunday to remove the top management and put A.W. Clausen back in charge. That is some choice. Mr. Clausen ran BankAmerica from 1970 to 1981, when he came to Washington as president of the World Bank. It is hard to think that all of the bank's current misfortunes originated in the last five years. Some of these managerial lapses now reflected in the earnings must go back to the 1970s, a time of rapid growth and high prosperity for the bank. The directors apparently hope to achieve instant confidence among shareholders and customers by reinstalling a figure associated with the good years.

But Mr. Clausen returns to an institution living in a world very different from the one in which he left it. When he left San Francisco in 1981, the deregulation of interest rates was just getting under way. It is now all but completed. Commercial banks are pushing into many financial businesses that five years ago were, or at least seemed to be, on the other side of a well marked boundary. The Latin debt crisis began the year after he came to Washington.

It is always necessary to wish the best of luck to a bank in trouble because, more than those of most businesses, a bank's troubles are contagious.

— *THE WASHINGTON POST.*

Other Comment

A Very Regrettable Setback

It is very regrettable that the U.S.-Soviet summit broke down. We desire earnestly that both the United States and the Soviet Union resume full-fledged efforts to ease tensions after an appropriate cooling-off period, without plunging into an arms race due to the outcome. That the Reykjavik talks went into a breakdown does not necessarily mean that restoration of U.S.-Soviet détente is in a desperate situation.

The talks broke off over the U.S.-led Strategic Defense Initiative, but the two superpowers reached a tentative agreement on drastic cuts in strategic nuclear weapons and intermediate nuclear forces as well as a ban on nuclear tests. The two countries would not be so foolish as to abandon everything else because of the confrontation over the SDI. Realistic and flexible negotiations are necessary for the United States and the Soviet Union in the near future, to discuss conditions under which the Soviets would accept SDI development.

— *Yomiuri Shimbun (Tokyo).*

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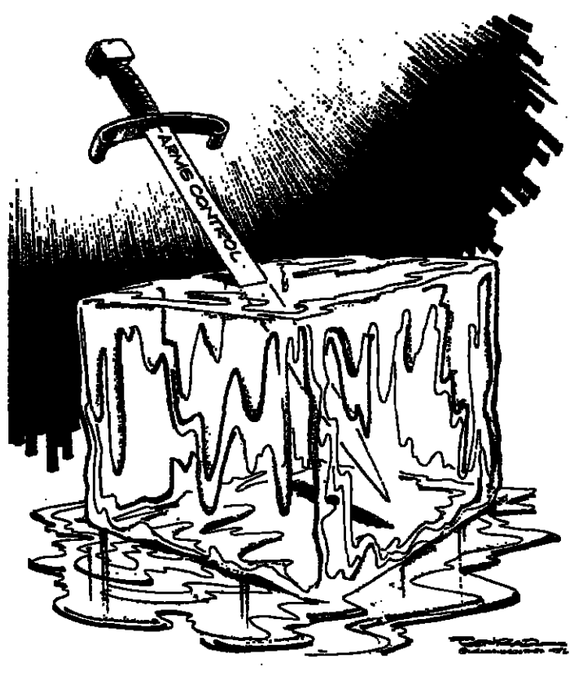
OPINION



Riddles in the Reykjavik Debris

By Flora Lewis

PARIS — It was good advice that President Reagan and General Secretary Gorbachev gave the world as they left Reykjavik empty-handed: Think it over and don't despair.

If there is reason for despair at this point, it is in trying to figure out what actually happened at the Iceland mini-summit and why. A great many unexpected things happened, the expectable did not and the upshot was both "failure" and "remarkable progress," in the words of Secretary of State George Shultz.

This is Kafkaesque. Mr. Reagan was ready to promise that the United States would not deploy missile defenses in space for the coming decade on condition that all strategic weapons were eliminated in that same decade. Then why would the future defense be so "essential"?

As an insurance policy, Mr. Shultz said, in case a few missiles were surreptitiously held out. But is that contingency for a defense that may never work really more critical to American security than reduction of existing arsenals in which, Washington says, the Russians already have a superiority? Was Mr. Reagan really willing to sacrifice the whole American strategic deterrent so as not to sacrifice the testing of "star wars"?

Only a "madman" would let him test, said Mr. Gorbachev, noting at the same time that he was sure the defense wouldn't work. Why then was he so adamant about blocking its development? Because, he argued, it would be a new weapon that would give America control of space and therefore global dominance.

> *A most intriguing but perplexing development in the relationship.*

Besides, said Mr. Shultz, it was star wars that brought Moscow to offer huge concessions in several areas. So the United States must insist on continuing, or Moscow might take back its offer. Paying the Soviet price on star wars "might wind up losing everything else," he said, as though not paying it was gaining anything at all.

These arguments don't add up, on either side. Certainly the exchanges in Reykjavik represent a startling departure from what had become the norms of arms control negotiation, apparently tossing overboard some two generations of strategic reasoning and attempts to measure balance.

If the leaders seriously meant their proposals, it would be an amazing breakthrough, a dramatic shift in the whole approach by which each side has calculated its security needs.

But it is hard to believe that such profound changes have really taken place in the way Moscow and Washington evaluate their nuclear weapons and future arms plans, in the absence of reasoned explanation and specifics. The suspicion lingers that both sides found themselves trapped in their maximalist rhetoric — rid the world of the nuclear menace — and needed excuses to back away from the spectacular promises they had dangled before the world.

If that is not the case, there should soon be signs in the formal Geneva arms control negotiations that positions have shifted drastically.

Mr. Gorbachev seemed to be saying that his proposals remained on the table: removal of all Soviet and American intermediate-range missiles from Europe without any strictures on Britain and France; reduction by 80 of missiles in Soviet Asia to a total of 100 warheads; reduction of all types of strategic weapons by 50 percent in five years and 100 percent by the end of the century; some kind of compromise test ban.

Obviously, there was neither time nor adequate staff to define all this in Iceland. The fine print will matter. If the Geneva experts get to working on it, that would mean that the whole basis for negotiation has been changed and that the big obstacle, space defense, would have to be examined more closely.

Such a development would support the contention that an astonishing amount was achieved in Iceland, lacking only a final bridge to bring the superpowers into an accord that would be far more significant than anything in the past. Meanwhile, however, those who fail to see the logic of the rival arguments must be forgiven. It is by no means obvious.

What is obvious is that no single agreement has been reached. Apparently all are linked together now, in a reversal of the customary effort to separate the questions so that at least there is a chance of solving the least difficult ones.

Mr. Reagan was under mounting pressure from conservative supporters before he went to Reykjavik to hold out no matter how tempting Mr. Gorbachev's offers. There are Reaganauts who think that any agreement with Moscow is bad for the United States. They will not be disappointed. For the rest of us, there has been a most intriguing but perplexing development in the Soviet-American relation. It needs further exploration.

The New York Times.

For a Change, an American President Just Said No

By George F. Will

WASHINGTON — It was the president's finest hour. In an odd place, at an inauspicious moment, Ronald Reagan gave a watching world the most important moment of presidential decisiveness since Harry Truman picked up Stalin's gauntlet and committed America to the policy of containment. With his mind on future generations, not the next election, he spurned the short-term applause that comes automatically to any president who signs an arms control agreement.

Iceland, where surveys find that 55 percent of the population believe in elves, was a suitable place for a summit clamored for by people who believe in arms control as the key to taming the Kremlin.

The Iceland summit was the most successful U.S. summit. Although the air is thick with lamentations from arms control enthusiasts, the president may almost have made the arms control "process" palatable to people who are skeptical about its utility and even its safety.

He did this by demonstrating something that there were abundant reasons for doubting: He proved that a president can go to a summit and dare to return without an agreement.

Summitry is a part of the arms control "process." Summits have come to be regarded as events at which arms control agreements are consummated. A dangerous asymmetry in this process is that Western public opinion is the only public opinion that matters, and Western publics have never met an arms control agreement they did not like. (Never mind that they have never met an arms control agreement that seriously controlled arms.)

It may be that by venturing to Iceland the president strode into what the Soviet side fancied was a clever trap — a heads-we-win, tails-you-lose situation. They would either kill the SDI or vilify it as the only impediment to arms reductions so comprehensive as to terminate the Cold War.

However, it is almost certainly wrong to think, as many even in the administration may think, that important agreements really were within reach on intermediate-range and strategic missiles. It is probable that the Soviet offers and expressions of interest were designed in large measure to contribute to the orchestrated euphoria, the collapse of which was counted on to deepen resentment of the SDI. And if the president had, to the Soviets' surprise, killed the SDI to get Soviet agreement to cuts, it is probable that many of the cuts would have been vitiated in years of negotiations about details, in cheating and in deployments of new weapons not covered by any Iceland agreements.

One reason for believing that the Reykjavik outcome was the one the Soviet side aimed for is that their crucial demand was an act of brazen overreaching. They sought revision of the ABM treaty — a "strengthening" of the treaty that would suffocate the SDI by confining research to the laboratory. They could not seriously have expected Mr. Reagan to eviscerate his presidency by scrapping a program he has advocated with the most intense moral and prudential arguments.

But, then, brazenness is not in short supply in the Soviet regime that speaks of "strengthening" an ABM treaty it is flagrantly violating, a regime that stigmatizes the SDI as highly imprudent and immoral and yet has spent far more on defensive systems than has the United States.

The outcome will enable Mr. Gorbachev to fan the flames of anti-Americanism on the European left. But no American president can make policy hostage to the hopeless and squalid project of trying to dampen Europe's appeasement reflex.

In American television's rush to judgment, the editorializing was as clear as it was unconscious. The outcome was called a "collapse" that dashed hopes of "progress" and knocked U.S.-Soviet relations "off the rails." The word "collapse" implies calamity; "progress" is defined exclusively in terms of the achievement of agreements. "Collapse" implies disorder, but the outcome was an orderly result of an orderly assessment. That is progress of the highest sort — toward realism.

Perhaps the Iceland outcome will confer the ancillary blessing of putting an end to the nonsense about the president and the first lady being mesmerized by arms control accords as guarantors of his "place in history." Both know that every president since the onset of the U.S.-Soviet arms control process 17 years ago has achieved an arms control agreement (counting, as one should, the Ford-Brezhnev agreement at Vladivostok). Mr. and Mrs. Reagan know that it is nonsense on stilts to say that arms control agreements sealed for Richard Nixon, Gerald Ford and Jimmy Carter enviable "places in history."

The arms control "process" has indeed given this president the high place in history that was waiting for the first president who would show that it is possible to "just say no."

Washington Post Writers Group.

Reagan Preferred His Dream of a Shield in Space

By David S. Broder

WASHINGTON — The Iceland summit was a lost opportunity. You had only to look at Secretary of State George Shultz's desolate countenance to know his emotions.

The latest meeting of American and Soviet leaders stands as testament to all those warnings we have heard over the years about the risks of hasty, ill-prepared summits.

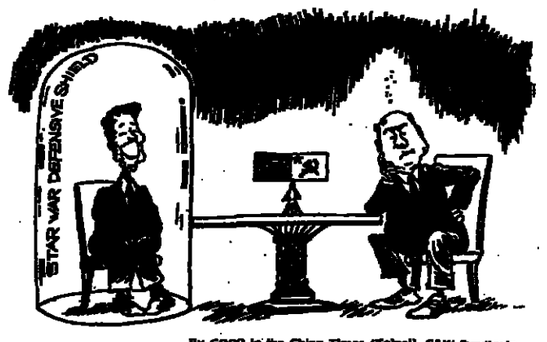
Senator Sam Nunn, the most respected voice on arms control issues in Congress, offered the judgment that President Reagan and his team were taken unawares by the Russian proposal that both sides cut their nuclear forces in half, and that the U.S. response was anything but well considered. Mr. Nunn questioned whether the U.S. Joint Chiefs of Staff would have endorsed Mr. Reagan's proposal to eliminate all nuclear weapons in 10 years, given the Russian advantage in conventional infantry, tanks and artillery.

Mr. Nunn also said that Mr. Reagan seemed to have shifted his main goal from immediately reducing offensive weapons — an area where Russia may be superior — to preserving the possibility of the Strategic Defense Initiative someday becoming an invulnerable shield against attack. The Georgia Democrat has supported SDI research funds in the face of significant scientific skepticism, but even he said, "It looks to me like the thing is out of focus."

As one with limited expertise in these matters, I would just say that arms control is an area where the supposedly strong presidency of Ronald Reagan has most often been exposed to evident pulling and hauling. My belief for four years has been that Mr. Reagan is sincere in his desire for effective arms control, but that he has no clear idea how to get there or even how to control those in his administration who are determined to prevent any agreement which would slow the pace of the American nuclear buildup.

The first-term evidence for this proposition is best summarized in Strobe Talbott's excellent book, "Deadly Gambits." The second-term evidence is in dozens of newspaper clippings reporting continued infighting among the Pentagon, the State Department and the National Security Council over the terms and timing of Mr. Reagan's initiatives and responses to sophisticated Soviet arms control diplomacy.

At the bottom of all the arguments is a debate that historians ultimately will have to try to resolve: Is Mr. Reagan really a shrewd pragmatist, just waiting to extract the last concession before making his deal? or is he an ideologue, a true believer in some propositions, who will go down fighting for his beliefs?



By COCO in the China Times (Taipei). C&W Syndicate.

I lean to the second proposition, feeling that Mr. Reagan is like Horton the Elephant in the Dr. Seuss tale: "He meant what he said and he said what he meant, and an elephant's faithful 100 percent."

On the issue of SDI feasibility, President Reagan is as optimistic as he is about the economy and the deficit. The deficit will disappear, the economy will grow forever and, by the same alchemy of spirit, laser beams and particles and technologies yet undreamed of will stop nuclear ballistic missiles in their flight. Credo ergo est. I believe, therefore it is.

I suspect that Mr. Reagan sees the Strategic Defense Initiative as his ultimate memorial, bigger and more precious even than the Washington Monument: a shield in space against the most terrifying force brought into being by the mind of man. What a dream. And what a dreamer.

Among the skeptics, it is popular to say that Mr. Reagan is demonstrating the stubbornness of an old man in refusing to yield on the SDI. But it is more accurately seen as the passion of the convert. Mr. Reagan clings most devoutly to beliefs acquired late in life.

A former Democrat, the president is now America's number one Republican cheerleader.

He discovered "supply-side" economics only in 1979. It is hard to remember now that Jack Kemp was not sure whether Mr. Reagan would even be an ally in the presidential campaign. But he has adhered fanatically to his belief in ever lower tax rates, whatever the consequences.

The SDI came into his life only halfway through his first term, and in Iceland he demonstrated that it is now his passion. Scientists and diplomats may disagree with his priority, but they will be as ineffectual as the economists and businessmen who question the tax cuts.

One must hope that the Reagan legacy turns out to be something other than the soaring deficits and escalating arms race that now engulf us.

The Washington Post.

For Eastern Europe, More of the Same

By William Pfaff

BUCHAREST — From the wrong side of the Iron Curtain, the outcome of the Reykjavik summit looks bad for the Western alliance and worse for Eastern Europe.

The outcome is good for Mikhail Gorbachev because it was Ronald Reagan who said no to an important settlement. Blaming Mr. Reagan is a satisfying stand to be able to take before domestic rivals, foreign allies and European public opinion.

Mr. Gorbachev has consolidated his ability to wait. He has reinforced his position at home by once again dueling at the summit with an American president, placing on his opponent the onus of having refused a settlement which would have withdrawn all the superpowers' medium-range nuclear missiles from Europe — the SS-20s on the Soviet side, and the cruise and Pershings in the West.

It is believed in Bucharest that Moscow really did want this settlement. Romanian sources say the Russians recognize that introducing the SS-20s into Europe was a mistake, setting off a chain of events that left them at a disadvantage. Now they will at least profit from the failure to agree on taking them out.

Those Europeans who feel themselves targeted by the missiles can mostly be counted on to prefer the plain bread of agreement today to the jam of the SDI tomorrow.

Mr. Gorbachev can afford to wait. Mr. Reagan will be president for just over two years more, at most. Mr. Gorbachev expects to be around for a long time. While it is true that he needs arms limitation to permit a larger allocation of Soviet industrial resources to nonmilitary production, he can certainly wait two years.

The Strategic Defense Initiative is Mr. Reagan's passion. The man who succeeds him may not look upon space defenses with the same faith. He may not do so even if he is a Republican. If he is a Democrat, aspects of the SDI, if not the whole program, will become negotiable.

Bucharest affords an interesting view of this affair because Romanians like to keep up the argument — one cannot dismiss it as merely a pretense — that they stand a little apart from the superpowers. They are of the socialist camp, they say, but a detached and not uncritical member.

Romanians even ask if the superpowers do not have a mutual interest in arms disagreement. After all, were the arms race called off, the West European powers, Japan and China would all bulk a great deal larger in world affairs than they do now.

The superpowers are "super" largely in that either could blow the world off its axis, or something close to it. But, viewed as economic and industrial powers, the United States is not as super as it used to be and the Soviet Union isn't super at all. So you can hear the opinion in Bucharest that in both societies there is an unacknowledged interest in summit failure. Without the arms race, where would Moscow and Washington be?

Where would Romania and the other East European countries be? If East-West tensions were less, strategic pressures on the East European states would be less, but it is not clear that their economic and political situations would be bettered. A Soviet Union seriously engaged in economic reform might be more demanding than one preoccupied with its military competition with America.

The distance the Romanians have been able to establish between themselves and the Soviet Union, by which Romania has guardedly but consistently rejected the "Brezhnev doctrine" and other Soviet attempts to affirm a right to interfere, results from the fact that Russia is the historical enemy of Romania. The Soviets occupy a territory, Bessarabia, that has long been in contention.

Because of Bessarabia, Romanian armies fought alongside the Germans for two and a half years during the World War II, until Russian counterattacks entered Romanian territory in 1944. Then King Michael, a Balkan realist, arrested the wartime dictator, Marshal Ion Antonescu, and threw Romanian forces against their former German allies.

By V-E Day, Romania was, in fighting men, the fourth most important of the allied powers, after the U.S.S.R., the United States and Britain. Romania had twice the number of divisions in action against Nazi Germany as Free France, the next-ranking ally. With a total mobilizable military force today of three-quarters of a million men — next to Poland, the biggest force in Eastern Europe — Romania remains a strategic factor that has to be taken seriously.

Romania's present-day alliance with the Soviet Union is a strategic necessity imposed by Soviet power and proximity. It is a necessity which the United States and the U.S.S.R., by failing in Iceland, have again underlined for Romania's realists.

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LETTERS

A Vote for VOA Europe

Finally the Voice of America has developed an effective tool for communicating with the people of Western Europe. I am referring to VOA Europe, which is heard 24 hours each day on AM or FM in a number of major cities, including Geneva, Paris, Rome and Munich. The service is also carried by a number of local cable systems. It was, therefore, with great astonishment that I read your report (*"Cutbacks to Silence VOA in West Europe," Sept. 26*) that this operation is to be closed down by the VOA at the end of this year.

Surely it is in the interests of the U.S. government to support a broadcast service such as this which plays a key role in presenting the American point of view on important issues to a wide and varied European audience. It should be noted that the Voice of America's traditional and very limited short-wave service is not only old-fashioned but has practically no impact in Western Europe.

It can only be hoped that the head of the U.S. Information Agency, George Wick, will find a way to continue funding VOA Europe. This is a service which deserves expansion, to cover more countries in Europe and other areas around the world.

ROBERT POSEY.
Geneva.

Prime Minister Nakasone

Mohammad Malick (*Letters, Oct. 7*) calls Yasuhiro Nakasone's racial remarks "sickening" and adds that "intelligent Japanese will be telling him what they think of him." They already have: He is prime minister.

JOHN H. BOTHWELL.
Bath, England.

IN OUR PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1911: Manchus Killed

HANKOW — I visited Wu-chang [on Oct. 13] and found the streets deserted and the bodies of Manchus lying in all directions, 50 bodies being heaped together outside one gate. The rebel troops are still hunting for Manchus, of whom 800 are reported to have been killed. I had interviews with the rebel Viceroy Tang-Hua-Ling, and Li-Yuan-Heng, the general commanding the revolutionary troops. General Li-Yuan told me that his forces number 25,060 men, most of them trained soldiers. The Viceroy said that the object of the revolt was to make China a republic.

PEKING — The city is in a state of great unrest owing to the news from the South, which is gradually becoming known among the lower classes. Extra military precautions are being taken, however, and it is hoped to keep the population in hand.

1936: Belgian Neutrality

BRUSSELS — The return of Belgium to the neutrality policy of 1914, freed from all alliances and security pacts, was proclaimed by King Leopold III [on Oct. 14]. At the same time Belgium will take adequate measures to defend her territory by proceeding to a complete transformation of her military system and its adaptation to modern needs and present circumstances. The new policy will imply: the end of the military alliance with France concluded in 1921; abandonment of reliance on collective security under the Covenant of the League of Nations; non-participation in any new Locarno pact which the other western powers may conclude among themselves. While doing everything possible to defend her territory, Belgium hopes that the other western powers will come to her aid if she is attacked, as in 1914.

INSIGHTS

Alger Hiss at 81: The Enduring Ambiguity of the Demon of Modern Conservatism

By David Remnick
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The demon of modern conservatism lives in the Hamptons. On a summer morning, he ps out of his red clapboard house on Long and to take a walk past the graveyard and to town.

His legs wobble. He stumbles sometimes over *ots and curbs he cannot see. His breath is* heezy and short. His eyes are blue as corn-owers, but they have failed him in old age, ving him only the cloudy curve of the head-ones, the weary bending of the trees in the ind.

"As you can tell," says Alger Hiss, "I'm a ry old man."

Even in his old age, Mr. Hiss is as spindly and rd-sharp in his features as he was the muggy orning of Aug. 3, 1948, when he appeared efore the House Committee on Un-American ctivities to deny everything a man named hittaker Chambers was saying about him: iat he was an active agent of the Communist arty in the 1930s, that as a State Department fficial he frequently passed copies of secret ocuments to Chambers, who was working en in the Communist underground.

Unlike other men who are provided by time ith a pillowy, self-satisfied bulk, Mr. Hiss, ith his razory jaw and knobby arms, is still as in as the day in 1950 when he was handcuffed nd taken off to Lewisburg Federal Penitentia-y wearing a three-piece suit, a snap-brim fedo- and a Mona Lisa smile.

Mr. Hiss was convicted of two counts of erjury — for lying about the documents and *he length of his relationship with Chambers.* ut Mr. Hiss has always maintained his inno-ence.

He once said that by the time he turned 80, he xpected to be "respected and venerated." He is 1. And although he continues to search for nore evidence, he has exhausted every avenue f judicial recourse. Four years ago in New ork, U.S. District Judge Richard Owen reject-d Mr. Hiss's petition to set aside the original erdict on the basis of new evidence. Judge wen said he saw nothing of merit in docu-ents Mr. Hiss had obtained under the Free-om of Information Act.

"He was crushed, like any man would be hose lifelong dream had ended," says his son, ony Hiss. "Stiff upper lip, that's my father's ay, his training."

There are so many coats of polish, so many ayers of courtesy and calm on the man that ttle else shows. Not only was Mr. Hiss chooled at Johns Hopkins University and Har-ard Law School, not only had he been the rilliant young student described by his mentor elix Frankfurter as "first rate in every way," e also was a man who had faced an extraordi-ary trial in childhood and another in adult-ood. He met both with steely denial, with asks of patience, serenity and cool.

"When Alger was a child, his father killed imself by slashing his throat from ear to ear," ays his friend William Reuben. "Then as an dult he endured the HUAC hearings, a trial, a ung jury, then the second trial and jail. He vent through all that with WASP reserve. Nev-r cracked. He has spent his whole life building hat shell. *He wasn't about to lose it all of a* udden."

"*It's my way,*" Mr. Hiss says. "I am an bjective man."

Mr. Hiss says he is still "interested" in find-ng other files from the Federal Bureau of nvestigation that would discredit Chambers or . Edgar Hoover, the FBI director at the time of is arrest. But the urgency is gone, the fire is ut. Mr. Hiss knows it is over, at least for now. e compares himself to Dreyfus, to Sacco and anzetti, and insists his "vindication is inevita-le" — but "not in my lifetime." And still there are only the slightest fissures in his shell. When he talks about death, his tone betrays a lack of the peace that others his age so often have.

His vision is so clouded now that when his visitor, dressed in gray slacks and a sport shirt, asks if Mr. Hiss can see him, Mr. Hiss says: "I cannot see your features, only the outline. You seem to be wearing jeans and a striped shirt. I think I see stripes."

Near-blindness stopped him from driving a car long ago, and several years back he quit his job selling paper clips for the small New York stationery concern of Davison-Bluth.

His sight is a touchstone for him, a way of defining his life and age, his plainness as a man. "It's gone full circle," he says. When he was a boy in Baltimore, his Aunt Lila read the English classics to him. Then, as a young legal aide to Oliver Wendell Holmes, Mr. Hiss read aloud to the elderly justice. Now Mr. Hiss invites friends over to read to him. A recent selection was Gabriel Garcia Márquez's novel "One Hundred Years of Solitude."

TO most, the Hiss-Chambers case is a distant affair, a confusing haze of circumstances somehow involving a Bright Young Man lying about his past, a brooding senior editor of Time magazine celebrated by the right as the Former Red Who Saw the Light, an ambitious first-term congressman from California named Nixon who made his name by pressing the case, mysterious documents hidden in a pumpkin, an elusive typewriter. The details blur.

And yet the images of Hiss and Chambers are imprinted firmly in the memories and souls of some of the present moment's most crucial figures. The president, for instance. Like so many conservatives, Ronald Reagan credits Whittaker Chambers with helping him find the true way, helping him see the struggle of modern history as a Manichean one, a contest between the forces of light and darkness, between the Christian democratic West and the godless Communist East. Mr. Reagan is not known as a great reader, and yet to this day he quotes from memory passages out of Chambers's dark memoir, "Witness."

Chambers's conviction that liberals, particularly the generation of Roosevelt's New Dealers, were tied willy-nilly to the forces of totalitarianism became the psychic and political force behind Mr. Reagan and much of the American conservative movement.

"Chambers is a crucial figure to a lot of people in the administration," says Tony Dolan, a White House speechwriter. "He's talked about by the president and a lot of others. Around here Alger Hiss is thought of like Quisling or Benedict Arnold and the other great traitors of history."

William F. Buckley, the conservative columnist, joined Mr. Reagan in praising Chambers as a hero at the 30th anniversary celebration of National Review magazine last year. Chambers, who died in 1961, was awarded a posthumous Medal of Freedom by the president in 1984. George Will calls Chambers "an ungraceful man touched in the end by the blinding grace of painful truthfulness."

Conservatives owe a lot to Mr. Hiss, too. Without him there would have been no Richard M. Nixon. Every Halloween a group of conservatives known as the Pumpkin Paper Irregulars gathers in one city or another to celebrate the conviction of Mr. Hiss.

Last year in New York the Irregulars invited Mr. Nixon and presented him with a cryptic scroll making him an honorary member. In his speech Mr. Nixon remarked on how the case affected his political career:

"The presidential election of 1960 was one of the closest in United States history: A shift of 12,000 votes in Illinois and one other smaller state would have changed the result. A friend of mine, post-morteming the election a few days later, blamed the journalistic antipathy directed against me during the campaign: 'If it had not been for the Hiss case, I think you might have been elected.' I replied that without the Hiss case, I would probably not have been nominated."

The case was the first and most formative of Mr. Nixon's "Six Crises." John W. Dean 3d says that in the Watergate years, Mr. Nixon used to urge his aides to read and reread his account of the first crisis. Charles W. Colson proved himself the loyal soldier, reading it 14 times. Mr. Colson was unaware of many things, but he knew how crucial the case was to Mr. Nixon.

Mr. Hiss also opened the door for Senator Joseph McCarthy. Just a few weeks after Mr. Hiss was sentenced to prison, McCarthy made a Lincoln Day speech in Wheeling, West Virginia, contending that the State Department was "thoroughly infested with Communists" — 205 of them, to be exact.

The case was the Rashomon drama of the Cold War. One's interpretation of the evidence and the characters involved became a litmus test of one's politics, character and loyalties.

Sympathy with Mr. Hiss or Chambers was more an article of faith than a determination of fact. "I came to believe in the guilt of Alger Hiss," John Kenneth Galbraith said.

Once a litmus test, always a litmus test. As late as 1975, Harper's magazine polled eminent journalists, historians and others on where they stood on Mr. Hiss's guilt or innocence. Mr. Hiss has had his core of supporters, and they are almost uniformly old acquaintances and friends or on the left: the columnist Alexander Cockburn; Victor Navasky, the editor of The Nation magazine; Gus Hall, the leader of the American Communist Party; the playwright *Lillian Hellman; Marcus Raskin, co-founder of* the Institute for Policy Studies, and two Supreme Court justices, William O. Douglas and Abe Fortas.

Obviously, most conservatives side with Chambers — Mr. Buckley; Norman Podhoretz, the editor of Commentary magazine; Clare Boothe Luce, and the authors Russell Kirk and Sidney Hook. But Chambers also has won the support of such liberals as Arthur M. Schlesinger Jr. and Mr. Galbraith.

"Everybody comes to it with values and preconceptions," says Mr. Navasky, who has defended Mr. Hiss in his magazine. "It's not surprising that in a case that is 40 years old — where many of the principals are dead, where the charges of espionage introduce a whole world of lying, deception and code — it's not surprising that you are left with ambiguity."

The passions and the ambiguities are endless. One historian, Allen Weinstein, spent years suing the government for documents, tracking down old defense files and interviewing people from Hungary to Mexico to Baltimore. A former professor at Smith College and now a kind of one-man think tank with an office in Washington, Mr. Weinstein says he started out "inclined to believe that Alger was innocent."

But with the publication of "Perjury" in 1978, he concluded that the body of available evidence "proves the jurors in the second trial made no mistake in finding Alger Hiss guilty as charged." Once more the case came alive, once more the passions were stirred.

Alger Hiss has read "Perjury." His face tightens into a walnut when the book is mentioned. He calls it a "mendacious piece of work" and prefers to keep on his shelves in the Hamptons a friendlier biography, John Chabot Smith's "Alger Hiss: The True Story."

But the reviewers, including many on the left, sided with Mr. Weinstein. One of the most forceful reviews in favor of "Perjury" came from Irving Howe, the critic and democratic socialist. On that score Mr. Hiss becomes a political arbiter, saying: "Howe? Howe? I don't consider him on the left."

When Mr. Weinstein was finishing his book, he asked to meet with Mr. Hiss one last time at the office of their mutual publisher, Alfred A. Knopf.

"I told him that I thought it was only fair that he should know that I would conclude that he *was guilty,*" says Mr. Weinstein. "Before we parted at the elevator, Hiss turned to me and said, 'Do you really believe this is going to make me suffer? You can't hurt me, you know. You can't hurt me.'

"And in a way he was right. He has his little group of people around him who believe in him. For Hiss, generations come and go, and since his accusers were Hoover, Chambers and Nixon, he can always revive his own myth. Maybe he's persuaded himself at some psychological level that he's innocent, or maybe he stays the course out of loyalty to those around him. They've been working for him for so many years. *To insist on his innocence* — he owes them at least that much."

ONE of the most suspect memories in history has finished writing a series of "memoiristic sketches." Mr. Hiss says: "I never kept a diary. My vision is so poor I really can't do research. I've had some help with dates, but I've really had to do it all from memory."

What a strangely cheery and selective memoir Alger Hiss has completed. As he describes it, the book begins with an account of his aunt reading to him from children's books and the English classics, a summer spent in the French countryside with his brother Donald.

The son of conservative Maryland Democrats — a family that the columnist Murray Kempton has described as "shabby gentility" — Mr. Hiss says the Depression "radicalized" him.

"The Depression led me to question my own social and political outlook," he says, "and to decide that I had eschewed politics as something gentlemen didn't sully their hands with. I changed." Mr. Hiss remembers a generation when the political spectrum was so wide and change so rapid that Roosevelt would greet his junior New Dealers with "Good morning, fellow socialists!"

During lunch, people stare at our table, not quite sure who this old man could be. Who is that eating the blueberry pie and talking so casually about "Dean" and "Averell" and "Franklin." They seem to know he is somebody. Perhaps they would know him by his ancient courtesies: "I insist on making this lunch dutch. That was the way with us New Dealers. We paid our own way." Or maybe they heard something in the way he described the action of the Walker spy ring: "It wasn't a proper way of behaving."

But they do not know him, not without a hint: a pumpkin, a typewriter, his accuser. In this way Alger Hiss, the man, is becoming a half-remembered face, a ghost.

ALGER Hiss mentions that his friend, the psychiatrist Meyer Zeligs, regards Mr. Hiss's objectivity as a neurosis. "Isn't that stunning?" Mr. Hiss knows that many people believe he is so outwardly serene because, while guilty of a crime committed many years ago, he has come to believe himself innocent. He speaks not of delusion, but of the ways the whole affair may have drained him.

"How can one judge one's own sanity?" he says. "I don't think I'm mad. And as I look back at what's happened to me and what's happened to other people, I think I have nothing to justify self-pity."

"*I suppose every person has had his momen*tary feelings of wanting to jump off a high place," he says, "but a feeling of a thought-out, rational sense of despair? Never! There is too much going on in the world."

We are walking along the road. Mr. Hiss is tired and has to stop often to catch his breath. *One of these days we will pick up a newspaper* and read his obituary. It will probably begin on the front page next to a photograph, circa 1948, of the young Alger Hiss — handsome, trim and accused. Once more the puzzle pieces, the Pumpkin Papers and the typewriter all will seem familiar again.

But it will end in ambiguity. For that has been Mr. Hiss's triumph. His persistence gives him the possibility of martyrdom, even if he is probably not one. It has helped him win friends, loyal defenders. It has made him more important than he ever could have been, either as a loyal servant to Franklin D. Roosevelt or to the Communist Party. Ambiguity has been a savior to him.

But could there be a surprise in his obituary? Could death be the opportunity to tell the world any secrets?

"Will we learn anything more about you?" I ask him. "Do you have a secret to tell?" Mr. Hiss stops near the graveyard and leans against a tree. "I have none," he says. "No secrets."

Pat Benic/United Press International

Alger Hiss, who was imprisoned in 1950 as a Soviet agent.

Hiss once said that by the time he turned 80, he expected to be 'respected and venerated.' Although he continues to *search for evidence of his innocence, he has exhausted* every path of judicial recourse.

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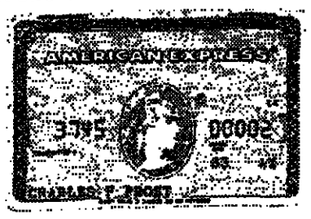

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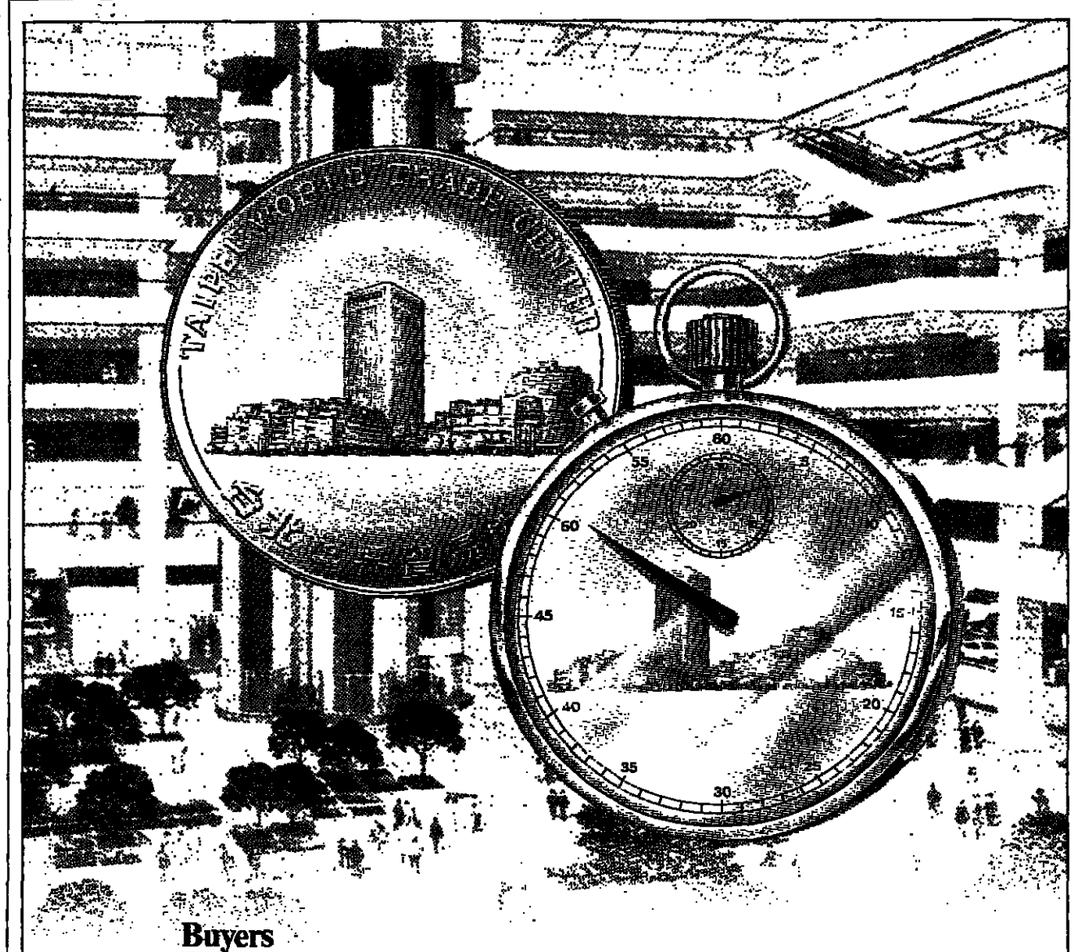

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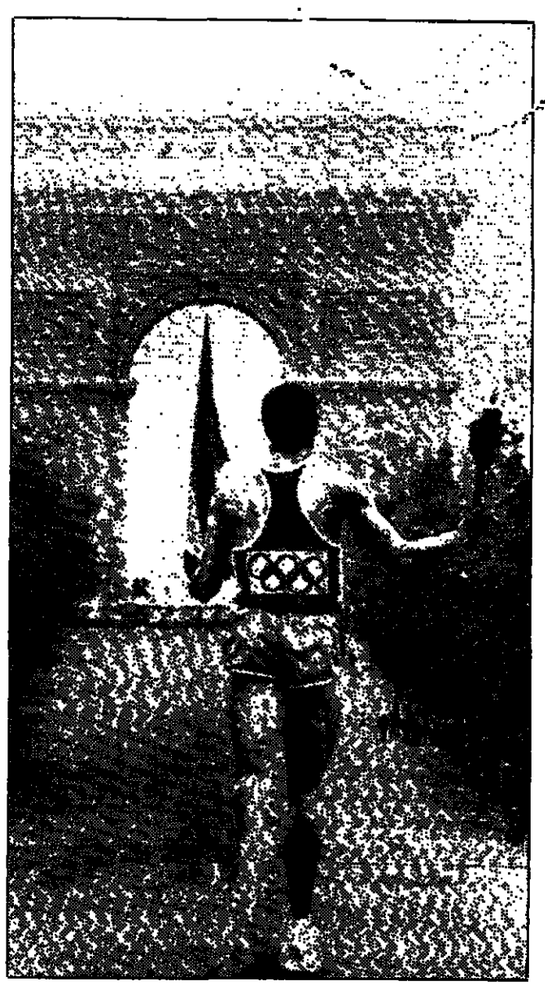


WHY PARIS?

PARIS 1992

Often, when one thinks of Paris, the images that come immediately to mind are those of the city's long history of democracy, culture and art — the very beauty of the city itself.

But Paris's rich past includes primarily a tradition of ideals, not the least of which is reflected in the principles of the modern Olympic games.

The dream and the ultimate reality of this renewed Olympic competition, defined nearly a century ago in Paris by the Baron de Coubertin, was to create a new formula for international camaraderie based upon a dedication to athletic competition for its own sake, thus forging a lasting bond between France and the very spirit of the Olympics.

Like most abstract ideas, however, it requires elements of the practical and the functional to come alive. And certainly in the most important ways, from existing sports facilities and state-of-the-art communications capabilities to its superior hotels and one of the world's most efficient and sophisticated transportation systems, Paris has proved over and over that where there are ideals with conviction, productivity and progress are the results. Even Juan Antonio Samaranch, president of the International Olympic Committee, as early as 1980 (and again in 1982) was urging the Paris candidacy. "Paris should seriously consider being a candidate for the games of the centennial," he said .

Three major international airports provide easy, efficient access to the capital of France: Roissy Charles-de-Gaulle, 15 kilometers north of Paris; Orly, 10 kilometers south of the city, and Le Bourget, located on the northern edge of the city, and slated for a major renovation before 1992. Some 200 airlines representing 80 nations fly regularly into Paris.

From the airports one gets out toward the Olympic village via an outer motorway and exits at Porte de Bercy, from which point the Olympic complex in Bercy on the banks of the Seine is but a few hundred meters.

Complementing its international air travel system, France also has a highly efficient and convenient internal airline system which links the capital with 49 other cities, including the ones which will be chosen for the qualifying pools with regard to team sport or for the sailing events. For those who have the time, and wish to take advantage of the opportunity, it would be easy to take short excursion trips to Nice, Cannes, Marseille, Brittany, St. Tropez or Bordeaux for the day or a mini-vacation.

Access to Paris by road is easy. Four major motorways link up with the European network. The northern motorway joins the Belgian network, while one of its branches provides access to the ports of Calais and Dunkerque on the way to England. The eastern motorway links up with West Germany. The south-eastern motorway goes as far as Spain while the southern connection runs into Italy.

For those who prefer rail travel, Paris has six centrally located stations which serve 100 million travelers annually, servicing one of the world's finest railway systems which is known everywhere for its punctuality.

Best of all is the famous TGV, running at an average speed of 250 kph. It is the world's fastest train and is constantly expanding its routes.

Inside and around the city, the transportation network is fast, clean and on time, offering a service unprecedented in the history of the summer games. Aside from the various vehicles available to the teams, a public transport system of buses and metros from the Olympic village will make it possible to arrive at any of the competition sites in minimum time.

As for the Olympic complex at Bercy, located on the banks of the Seine, a fleet of launches and steamers will ensure water transport that will combine comfort with pleasure and complete security.

In August the sun shines, temperatures are ideal — the average is 19.2° C — and streets are less congested than at any other time of the year because this is the traditional vacation exodus month for French families.

From the small, quaint hotels in traditional neighborhoods to the palaces in the center of the city, the possibilities are myriad.

At the moment, Paris has 1,800 hotels, of which 950 have the distinction of one to four stars, or, put another way, 82,000 rooms. From now until 1992 this capacity will be increased by an additional 15,000 rooms.

As the capital of gastronomy — with more restaurants in the international guides than any other city in the world — Paris also has restaurants offering a complete spectrum of cuisines from African to Asian with fast food and traditional French fare as well, at prices for mini or maxi budgets.

Some of the best news to come out of Paris' bid for the honor of celebrating the Olympics is an innovation and a first: all food and lodging and all current services will be offered gratis to the athletes taking part in the games and all the attendants who would be, in addition to the original quotas, housed in the Cité Universitaire. This location will have the same security conditions, comfort and restaurant facilities as the village, all with a boarding price in line with that practiced in the village during the games.

If one might seek further diversion apart from the international competitions themselves, by 1992 Paris will have a Euro-Disneyland, an entertainment park of 1,800 hectares, complete with a French-speaking Mickey Mouse.

The Facilities: The Best of the Best

If Paris has the opportunity and the honor to host the 1992 Olympics, the vast majority of the competitions will be held in the heart of the city. In fact, except for the sailing competitions, which will take place in Hyères, on the Mediterranean seaside, and the soccer elimination games, which will take place in Marseille, Paris already has nearly four-fifths of the competition locations ready for the Olympic games in 1992.

Only two major sites are left to be constructed: the Olympic stadium and the nautical stadium.

Clockwise, starting above: La Défense, the Grand Palais, and Bercy.

Apart from the sites themselves — several of which are described below — professionally equipped training and practice facilities will be available for the participating athletes. These include 12 stadiums and eight 50-meter swimming pools, both 20 minutes away from the Olympic village.

Furthermore, the efficient and well-organized health service system within the French capital provides an important complement to the highly sophisticated medical facilities within the Olympic village. Not only does Paris boast the highest-quality medical care, but it also has it in great quantity, i.e. 520 hospitals with more than 80,000 beds.

Ultimately, in philosophy, fact and function the stage for the Olympics in Paris would feature a uniquely prestigious blend of history, modernism and futurism.

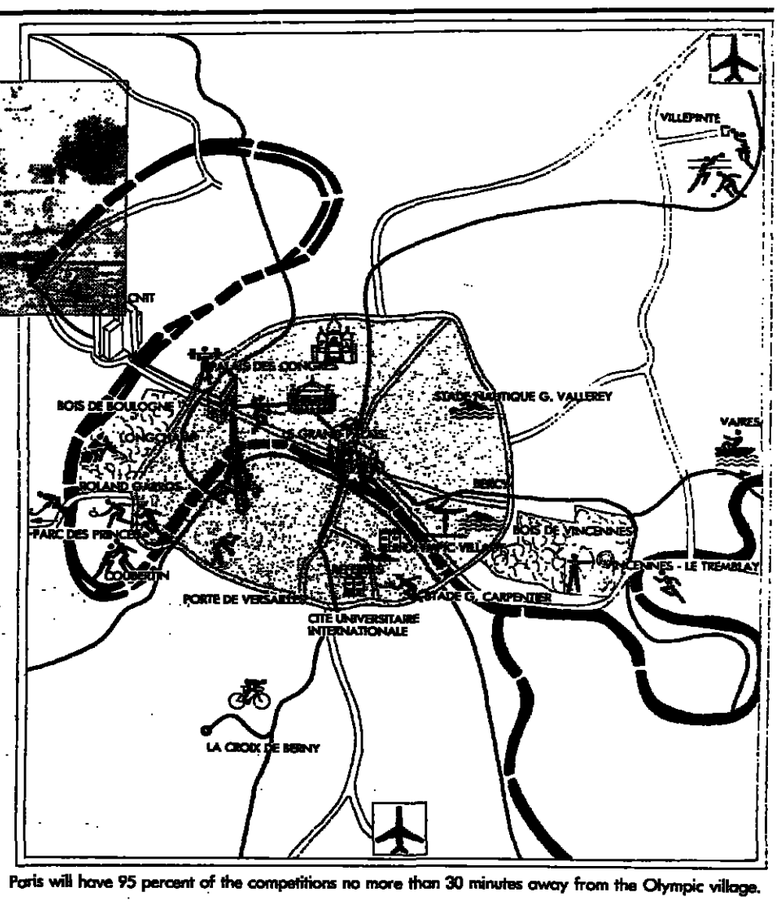
The Sites Of Competition

ROLAND-GARROS, one of the world's most famous tennis stadiums, and the only clay court on the international grand slam circuit, is located in the beautiful Bois de Boulogne, just 12 kilometers from the Olympic village. Spectator seating capacity is 28,000, with another 300 seats for officials, 290 for delegations and 417 for photographers and press.

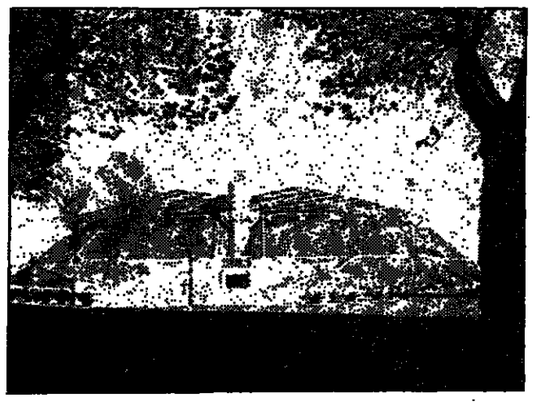
VILLEPINTE, the location of the enormous Parc des Expositions, would be one of the main centers for several sports, including basketball, volleyball, handball and badminton, as well as a center for practice and warmups before competition. The Parc is near Roissy Charles-de-Gaulle airport, enabling those only interested in these sports to avail themselves of the excellent hotels practically on site. For those living in the village Villepinte is a mere 15 kilometers away from home.

The GRAND PALAIS, in the very center of Paris bordering on the Champs-Elysées, was built in 1900 at the time of the Universal Exposition. Since then the Grand Palais has held all manner of expositions from paintings and literature to science and automobiles. During the Olympics, fencing, one of France's favorite sports and one in which the French have won medals in past games, would take place in the splendor of this famous building. The Grand Palais is 6 kilometers from the Olympic village.

The PALAIS DES CONGRES, sleekly modern and again centrally located (10 kilometers from the village) at the Porte Maillot, the city terminal for Roissy Charles-de-Gaulle airport, would be the setting for the weightlifting competitions. Another advantage is that Porte Maillot also shelters conference rooms and a hotel, a mere five minutes from the Arc de Triomphe.



Paris will have 95 percent of the competitions no more than 30 minutes away from the Olympic village.



As for bicycling — one of the world's most popular sports and one in which French cyclists have been in the vanguard — it would benefit from one of those rare opportunities that only Paris can provide: plans for this event include a spectacular finish line for the individual long-distance rides in front of the magnificent castle of Versailles.

The Spirit of Commitment

In a triumph of apolitical solidarity, all of Paris, indeed all of France, has united in the spirit of the Olympic tradition.

Encouragement and enthusiasm from all sectors has demonstrated the conviction that the opportunity to host the 25th Olympiad would be a welcome and cherished honor for the city that in 1892 was the birthplace of the modern Olympic games.

Throughout the country the desire for Paris to be chosen by the International Olympic Committee as the site for the games is reflected in an equally strong spirit of commitment and unanimity.

On every front — public, private and political — the possibility of celebrating the centennial of the Olympic renewal has met with expressions of unity and amity. Without question or hesitation Parisians responded positively and enthusiastically to the candidacy of their city.

President François Mitterrand, Prime Minister and Mayor of Paris, Jacques Chirac, and Michel Giraud, President of the Ile-de-France Regional Council, reiterating the will of the people, stand united in their support for this special honor as is reflected in their letters (below) to Juan Antonio Samaranch, president of the IOC.

In their communications they reemphasized the ideals and principles of the Olympics, those of international fraternity within the context of athletic competition completely separate from all political, racial or commercial considerations.

And precisely to the questions and controversies that could arise from the financial aspects of an undertaking as vast and complicated as the Olympics, the French Olympic Committee has worked diligently and constructively on this problem.

Paris' candidacy for the Olympic games six years hence rests on an extremely serious and rigorous financial base in which public funds will have a majority share and private funds will be kept at a reasonable level.

The estimated budget is guaranteed by a protocol agreement signed Nov. 28, 1984 by the State — after President Mitterrand committed himself to the Olympic effort, as well as the city of Paris and the Ile-de-France region.

This agreement guarantees that if by chance a deficit should occur that it would be immediately taken over on the basis of 50 percent by the State, 25 percent by the city of Paris and 25 percent by the region.

Should Paris have the honor of being chosen as the organizer of the 25th Olympiad, a bill would immediately be brought in before Parliament to have the protocol endorsed. In fact its endorsement has already been obtained since Paris' candidacy has met with complete political unanimity. Thus Paris is saying to the Olympic community and to the world that it gives its complete guarantee to support the games — at any price.

It should be noted here that Paris does not anticipate deficits, but in order to present a complete picture of the costs incurred by the games they have been factored into the total for one important reason: in 1986 it is impossible to accurately estimate the income generated by television rights and sponsorships sold in 1992. The French Olympic committee is convinced however that with this additional revenue there will be no deficits resulting from the Paris candidacy.

Anticipated expenses will of course be covered by receipts, i.e., the ticketing, the draws of the Olympic lottery, the coins, the Olympic stamps and the commercialization and sponsoring program, as well as the incstimable television fees.

(Furthermore, Paris is uncompromisingly committed to its formal bid for the 1992 candidacy and will under no circumstances charge more for any services or facilities than was originally promised at that time.)

Should surpluses occur at the close of the games, they would be entirely redistributed, according to the distribution key that will figure in the contract to be written in collaboration with the IOC for the organization of the games.

The City of Paris is proposing its candidacy for the summer games of the 25th Olympiad.

In so doing, it aspires, along with the French nation as a whole, to solemnly commemorate the centenary of the appeal launched by Baron Pierre de Coubertin for the revival of the games of antiquity.

For many years now, I have personally backed this candidacy, which would enable the youth of the world to express, on our soil, its faith as well as its enthusiasm for the values of sport and culture common to all nations. You will doubtless remember that we had spoken on the subject in January 1982 when I had the pleasure of receiving you at the Elysée Palace.

François Mitterrand

It goes without saying that if the summer games were to be awarded to France and, hence, to Paris, they would be organized in strict observance of the Olympic charter.

F. Mitterrand

Jacques Chirac

The year 1992 will mark the centenary of the appeal launched by Baron Pierre de Coubertin in favor of the revival of the Olympic games.

France and Paris feel that this anniversary embodies a requirement as well as a duty. That is the idea behind the candidacy of Paris.

As early as 1900, on the occasion of the second Olympiad, as also in 1924, following the terrible conflict which had torn the world apart, our country had a display of Olympism.

On both occasions, the celebrations had been organized under extremely difficult conditions. In 1920, the Antwerp games had thus sparked the rebirth of Olympism.

In 1924, following the ordeal the nation had just undergone, it had to muster up all its will in order to celebrate the virtues of sport and life, after a time of confrontation and death.

Now that our country is fortunately sheltered from such upheavals, the 1992 games will offer Paris the exceptional opportunity to solemnly honor the memory of the man who helped revive Olympism.

Paris is presenting a solid front. But we are perfectly aware that other cities are making equally convincing proposals. Our aim is to provide a "soul" to the 1992 games; thereby enabling them to represent an intense historic moment. Thanks to its rich 2000-year past as well as its modernity, Paris is quite capable of materializing such a hope.

This candidacy is above all an expression of unity and unanimity. A common will to succeed has always been manifest among representatives of the State, the city of Paris, the Ile-de-France region, as well as the Comité National et Sportif Olympique Français (the French National Olympic and Sporting Committee). It is the entire French nation, one with its capital, which claims the honor of hosting the 25th Olympic games.

These games will be a symbol of peace and harmony among peoples. Having always valued freedom, dignity and the rights of man, our country is fortunate enough to keep away from the major world conflicts. On a troubled international scene, it has succeeded in striking the correct balance between the different blocs and ideologies.

The games will be those of modernity. Paris is a pioneer in techniques and communication and it therefore possesses the equipment necessary for the beaming of the Olympic games throughout the world. Advanced technology will reach new summits in transmitting images from the games and in helping intercommunication between the different participants. There will be total security everywhere, at every instant.

Furthermore, Paris possesses a transport system enabling it to readily welcome as vast and as complex an event as the Olympic festival. Three international airports link it with the major cities on the five continents. A high-performance rail network comprising very fast trains as well as some of the most sophisticated urban facilities in the world make it possible to commute with remarkable ease. Known for its culture, freedom, and humanism, Paris intends to consolidate its universal role in the field of culture, to which history bears testimony.

Such will be the profile of the Olympic games of 1992 in Paris. We wish them to set an example. They ought to symbolize a great meeting in terms of man and of our times.

J. Chirac

Will Paris welcome the 1992 Olympic games?

The negotiations are coming to a close and we will soon have the answer.

For more than a year, the city of Paris, the regional council, the Olympic committee and the French government have united to influence the decision in favor of the French capital.

Michel Giraud

Our goal is twofold: to give the Olympic games the best equipment and most dignified location, and to maintain and promote the spirit of sportsmanship by assembling the world's people around one peace-keeping ideal.

Furthermore, Jacques Chirac, mayor of Paris, is strongly backing the French candidacy. Barely a week has gone by since September 1985 that I haven't been rallying at his side.

Every day, we influence the international public opinion a little bit more through our promotional events and press coverage. The arrival of the Olympics will publicize our region and the greater Paris area, showing its energy and much-envied quality of life.

My greatest wish is that on October 17, Paris, the city of light, will be elected the city of the next Olympic games.

M. Giraud

The Past and the Present

It was the evening of Nov. 25, 1892, on the occasion of the fifth anniversary of the Union for Athletic Sports, when before an august body of dignitaries, in the huge amphitheater of the old Sorbonne, Pierre de Fredi, Baron de Coubertin decided to, as he put it: "end my speech in a sensational manner..."

In that moment he changed the very definition and spirit of the Olympic games which had centuries before followed ancient Greece into eclipse.

By audaciously announcing a resolution for the revival of the Olympiad, Coubertin forevermore united his country with the highest principles and ideals which are today synonymous with the essence of the Olympic playing fields, if nowhere else, it should be possible *for all men and* women, from all countries, to set aside, if only for a short time, all of their conflicts, prejudices and politics.

He sought to create a new forum for international sports, one based on a camaraderie growing out of one guiding principle: athletic competition for its own sake.

He explained it, on that night nearly a century ago, like this: "There are people who are

Pierre de Fredi, Baron de Coubertin.

called Utopians when they talk about the disappearance of war, and rather rightly so; but there are others who believe in the progressive decrease in the chances of war, and I don't see this as Utopia. It is obvious that the telegraph, the railroads, the telephone, the passionate research scientists, the congresses, the exhibitions have done more for peace than all the treaties and all the diplomatic agreements. Well! I have the hope *that athletism can do* even more.

"Those who have seen 30,000 running under the train to see a football match will not think that I am exaggerating.

"Let's export oarsmen, runners, fencers. There is the free exchange of the future, and the day it will be introduced into the customs of old Europe, the cause for peace will have received a new and powerful support...."

On June 23, 1894, during the last session of the newlyformed "Congress for the Revival of the Olympic Games," it was clear that there was opposition to the dream of the modern Olympics adhering to the basic structures set down by Coubertin, i.e.: the games to be held every four years, "the exclusively modern character of the competitions," the exclusion of children and the formation of an international committee, "permanent in its principle and stable in its composition and whose members would represent Olympism in their respective countries."

The principle of circulating the games around the world was yet another visionary provision set down by Coubertin, who even then realized that with such an honor comes *responsibility, but also enormous* expense.

It was not until 1900 that modern Olympic games were actually held on French soil. They were initiated, perhaps most naturally, in Athens. Today, in retrospect — even though there was some disappointment in 1896 that Paris was not the first city to light the flame of the Olympic renewal — it seems right and just that instead, the French capital received the games at the debut of the 20th century.

Now, once again, on the occasion of the centennial of the modern Olympics, Paris would like to bring the games "home" for the anniversary celebration in 1992.

Throughout the country, a resounding reaffirmation of the beliefs and ideals of Baron de Coubertin has united all strata of the population in the Olympic spirit. Unanimity reigns in the desire to receive the honor and accept the challenge of the candidacy.

France, always a country that has respected and actively participated in sports, has recently seen a dramatic new interest and involvement in athletics, especially among its young.

Ever since it was clear that the country was united behind the Olympic candidacy, there has been a vigorous effort put forth to prepare facilities and streamline the logistics to ensure not only a perfect organization for the games, but also

Left to right: Nelson Paillow, Chairman, French National Olympic Sports Committee: IOC members Maurice Herzog and Jean de Beaumont.

the best possible uses of the many existing locations and installations.

Paris, with its rich cultural heritage, is a city completely compatible, not only literally, but philosophically, with the spirit of the ancient and the modern Olympics.

The original games were first celebrated in Greece in 776 B.C. as a Pan-Hellenic festival of athletic competition as well as contests of choral poetry and dance.

They were then a literal mingling of sport and culture although, in Baron de Coubertin's contemporary definition of Olympism, he purified the competition, clearly separating the athletism from the artistic competition. His intention was never to remove sport from the general cultural milieu.

In fact, in his writings he deplored the fact that artists, for reasons he could not understand, tended to only draw or paint athletes in repose, not in action.

"Sport must be looked at as a producer of art and as an occasion for art, he said. "It produces beauty since it gives birth to the athlete who is a living sculpture. It is an occasion for art with the structures dedicated to it, the shows, the festivities it creates."

Why, he wondered so long ago, couldn't exhibitions of sporting art accompany the muscular public demonstrations whose athletes would have been the models during the training period?

Today the Paris Olympic committee is responding to that question, by saying yes, let us have art competitions alongside the games, in order to once again bring together and pay tribute to the best of the best in both the mind and the body. To bring this goal to fruition, Paris is formally asking the International Olympic Committee to reinstate art contests to be held as a natural complement to the athletics.

Because of the very complexity of the power and the creativity of man, one must not separate or diminish his accomplishments on any level.

PARIS 1992

Instead it is far wiser to look at the compatibilities of his varied strengths.

After all, in Paris itself is a reflection of 20 centuries of culture and it therefore seems logical to once again unite these expressions of human excellence under the glow of the Olympic flame.

To bring the great Olympic celebration to the people, each of the arrondissements in Paris will participate in the spirit of sport with culture.

Expositions, films and street art will be everywhere, not to simply commemorate this historic event, but also to breathe life into the moment by taking the celebration to the people on yet another plane of enjoyment. At the same time, giant screens installed in different points of the city will transmit the opening and closing ceremonies live from the Olympic stadium, so that those moving moments can enjoyed by those who will not have access to the stadium.

Plastic art exhibitions — frescoes and sculptures — will be laid out on the marathon and cycling circuits ground to mark out distances in an original and immediately recognizable way.

The Future: Olympic-Size Technology

With a profound respect for the past and a total commitment to the future, France is set on a course of progress and invention that has captured the imagination of the world.

Already its well-focused discipline and diligence in the fields of transportation and telecommunications have put France in the vanguard of those nations with the courage and the conviction to move quickly, intelligently and creatively into the sciences of tomorrow.

The best of this country's technology will be ready, waiting and able to service all of the sophisticated telecommunication needs of the Olympic games in 1992.

Even those au courant in the state-of-the-art jargon and equipment may not be totally familiar with two rather famous French ladies, Rita and Ada. Ada is the name of the data processing language that has been used by the U.S. Defense Department for several years. Ada is French. Rita is the name of the transmission system adopted last year by the U.S. Army, following international bidding. Rita, too, is French and she was conceived by engineers and technicians from Thompson's arms division.

As the European leader in astronautics and aeronautics, France has developed an electronic industry adapted to the needs of these two sectors and the results of these areas of research have made this country the most innovative in the area of telecommunications.

In 1992 France will be one of the only nations to be able to supply telecommunications equipment suiting the complex needs of the Olympics.

By virtue of the Ariane rocket, the only satellite launcher able to compete with NASA, and the Minitel, France is the country with the first international videotex network. By means of its unique optical fibers technique, this elite technology will be put at the service of the games.

The ultramodern infrastructure of this system will enable one to produce and to rapidly convey a base signal including the slow motions, the repetitions of sequences, the times, the records, the starting lists, the results and so on toward all of the competition sites, the radio television international center and, of course, the countries that will have contracted for the retransmission fees.

Radios will, of course, have high-quality broadcasting channels while members of the written press will be given all the modern means for text transmission. And finally the telematic network will allow the creation of a data bank and its optimal use.

Yet another innovation that would be used during the games is a sort of "master card" crammed full of pertinent information about those connected with the Olympics.

Thanks to this French invention, it will be possible to solve the always difficult problem regarding the movements of the different types of accredited people in the precincts of the competitions, while at the same time ensuring maximum security.

The card is equipped with an electronic chip in place of the now out-of-date summary magnetic tape. The presence of the chip enables one to have more data stored on the card while at the same time provide the possibility to modify that information as the card holder performs operations on it. This card will be more reliable in identifying individuals than any existing badge system while providing other convenient services for the holder.

At this moment, Paris has three ground stations that ensure access to the Intelsat, Eutelsat and Immarsat satellites, putting France at the turning-point of the links between America and Europe. These existing connections into the future are further strengthened by the fact that French coasts are used as the starting points for the underwater cables toward North America, Portugal and Africa, whereas the Mediterranean coasts serve Africa and the Middle East.

In 1985 France was the only European country to own two national satellites specializing in data, sounds and images transmission. By 1992 five French satellites will be in orbit.

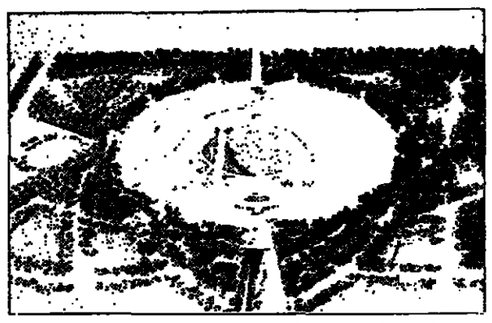
As for the telephone system, in the last 15 years France became the European leader in providing swift, trouble-free telephoning. The number of telephone lines have more than doubled since 1977 and by 1990 another 12 million lines will be in service. But the mere increase in the density of the network would mean nothing without the most modern techniques in the field of data transmission, *i.e. digital* coding, which is of course central to this system. By 1992 most of the communication equipment will be electronic and 75 percent will be digital.

The most important media center in the history of the Olympic games is to be built at Tolbiac, just 500 meters from the Olympic village and the Palais Omnisport of Paris Bercy, adjoining the water stadium and 10 minutes away from the Olympic stadium.

This ultra-modern facility will conveniently accommodate more than 8,000 accredited members of the press corps: *4,400 for the written press* (3,300 journalists, 450 photographers and 650 technical staff) and another 4,400 for the audio-visual press (1,000 commentators, 1,900 technical staff and 1,500 back-up staff).

The press center will be fully equipped with television, telephones, typewriters, inquiry terminals, photo labs, printers, information services with hard copy printouts and all transmission service possibilities. The electronic media will have control rooms; studios, "off-tune" cabins and viewing rooms.

New Stadium



A new stadium for Paris, long planned as the final complement in making the capital of France one of the world's most magnificently equipped sports cities if not its best, has taken on an urgency and excitement with Paris' candidacy for the 1992 Olympics.

To be built in the east of the city, the new stadium would be the final major installment in a long-projected plan to bring perfect balance to Paris' sports facilities.

With the growing enthusiasm for the games, the stadium has in a way become a symbol and a catalyst for the event and in so being Parisians are talking about "the stadium of the future, a structure like no other, built on the eve of the 21st century for the third millenium."

For the moment, the stadium itself is a philosophy, although certain givens are part of the dream. For example, it will hold about 80,000 spectators, it is to be build in a forest and after its construction, more trees will be planted than were originally removed for its construction.

Paris is calling for international sports committees, architects and urbanists to offer their ideas for this stadium of the future — to compete and create a never-before-thought-of arena for the world's best athletes.

Security: Freedom With Safety

Of all the candidates for the 1992 Olympic games, Paris — as the center of security for all of France and headquarters of INTERPOL (International Bureau of Criminal Police) — has by far the most sophisticated police and intelligence equipment and personnel.

As the capital of France, Paris has intricate security, crime, civil disorder, accident, health and emergency systems that set a standard of efficacy respected throughout the world. So much so, in fact, that other nations have turned to this country and specifically the expertise of the Paris police for aid and counsel.

Providing an atmosphere of tranquility, freedom and safety for the 1992 Olympic games is the single most important goal to which the Paris candidacy is dedicated. To insure this pledge, Paris has already begun working on the many intricacies of coordinating this city's own vast security network with the systems specifically designed for the special requirements of the Olympic family.

French police have a recent list of postive experiences in handling security for major international sporting events, such as the European Football Championship, the Tour de France and the Roland Garros tennis tournaments. Also, Mexican authorities called upon French police for advice on establishing security for the 1986 World Cup Soccer matches.

Paris has a worldwide reputation for its effective police procedures and techniques, exporting its expertise to 22 missions to Africa, the Middle East and Latin America. In addition, 22,000 high-level police of all nationalities have been trained in Paris. And every year at the seminar of information, representatives from 60 countries, including those of Africa, North and South America, Asia and Europe, come to Paris to learn of the latest advances in their profession.

Paris is the capital of France, and in so being it is the center of all of the security for the nation with 21,000 police, 7,000 firemen and a formidable complement of special forces, i.e.: the CRS (Compagnies Républicaines de Sécurité), the gendarmerie, the Sécurité Civile and the army.

By concentrating most of the sporting events in one area, Paris has immediately created an easily protected sanctuary. The Olympic village itself, naturally protected on one side by the Seine, will be surrounded by double metallic fences, wall-walks, cameras, radar, speedboats along the river and helicopters.

Olympic officials and "high-risk" delegations will receive strengthened protection. All competition and training sites will, of course, have their own security programs, each custom-designed for their particular requirements. The IOC and National Olympic Committee officials will be "taken over" in the same way the athletes will be.

The press center and the youth center in Orsay will be particularly well-protected. Supervision will be apparent on roads, rivers and in the air.

Paris will never lose sight of the human aspects of the games in its quest for security. Next to each important member of a delegation will be a policeman who speaks the delegate's language or at least a common language. All the food will be tasted in every Olympic center. The different itineraries will be coded, marked out or even, finally, temporarily neutralized. Furthermore the Seine, as every other boulevard or avenue, will be used as a fast and completely reliable axis.

Upon arrival in France, a brochure written in several languages will be handed out to all candidates attending the games recommending *ways to enjoy and safeguard* their stay during the Olympics.

Infiltration into the Oympic family is an eventuality that the French police are certain can be avoided by the use of the "Master Card." Much like a credit card with an electronic chip in place of the now de-modé summary magnetic tape, the Master Card — completely programmed with vital information on the holder — will be issued to every individual connected to and participating in the Olympic games and will be the only means of entry into the Olympic village.

UAP supports the candidacy of Paris for the 1992 Olympic Games. UAP is N° 1 in the insurance business... and yet trying harder.

Celebrities Unite in Praise of Paris

The Olympic candidacy of Paris has met with unparalleled enthusiasm and unanimity in its own land. More than that, the idea of Paris celebrating the bundredth anniversary of the founding of the modern Olympics has captured the imagination of the world, receiving an unprecedented number of supporters from the realms of sports, entertainment, the arts and business.

Below are but a few of those who hope to see the honor of the 1992 Olympics bestowed upon Paris.

Léopold Sedar Senghor: "No other town deserves more than Paris to welcome the 1992 Olympic games....

"The French capital has built the foundations of the 'civilization of the universe' which will be the realization of the third millenium."

Philippe Clement: president and director-general of Leon Chagnaud et Fils, president of the Chamber of Commerce and Industry in Paris and president of the 200-member Support Committee for the *Candidature of the 25th* Olympiad: "When in July 1985, Jacques Chirac asked me to create and organize the support committee of the 1992 Olympic candidacy I accepted with enthusiam, as a former athlete attached to the values of sportsmanship and as an executive who wishes the activities of the region to radiate."

Rudolf Nureyev: "I hope with all my heart that Paris, the capital of culture, will also be in 1992 the capital of *sports by receiving the* Olympic games."

Yannick Noah: "What city is better suited than Paris to *attract the world's athletes* — and by this I mean those for whom sports are not just a physical exercise, but rather an integral part of the culture our capital has always symbolized, a beacon transcending time, ideologies and international borders.

"I hope that we will be celebrating the 25th Olympiad in 1992."

Also lending their support are...

Ursula Andress
Angie Dickinson
Cary Grant
Louis Jourdan
Jack Lemmon
Ali McGraw
Walter Matthau
Liza Minnelli
Roger Moore
Gregory Peck
Sidney Poitier
Jill St. John
Frank Sinatra
Robert Stack
Robert Wagner

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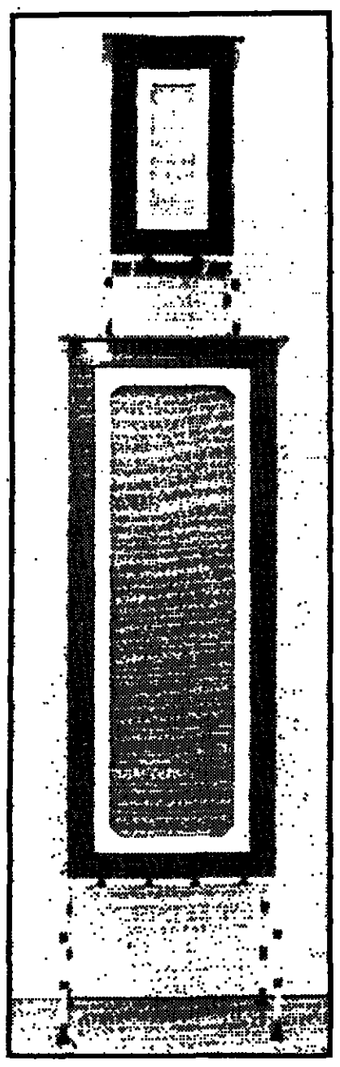
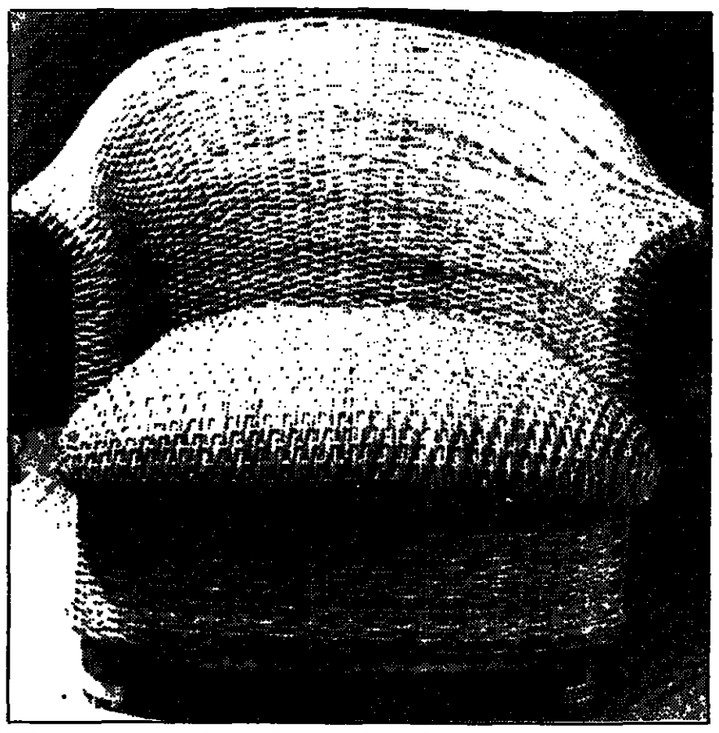
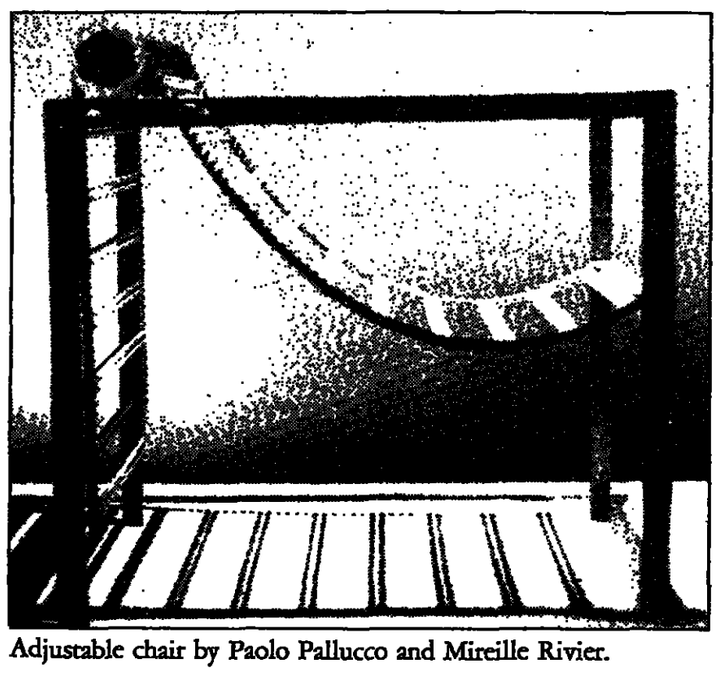


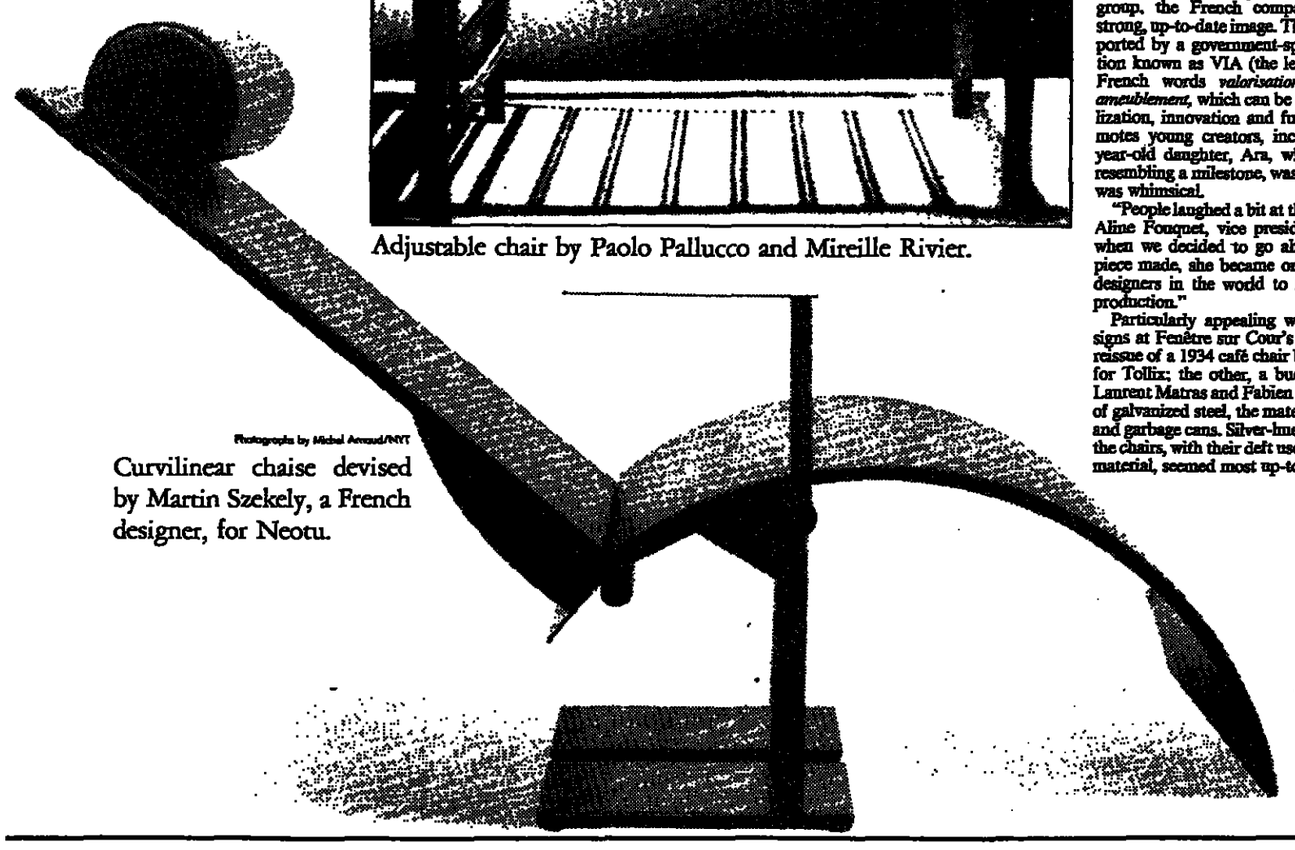
Cabinet by Nicoletta and Andrea Branzi for Zabro.



Wicker armchair from Vittorio Bonacina.



Adjustable chair by Paolo Pallucco and Mireille Rivier.



Photographs by Michel Arnaud/NYT

Curvilinear chaise devised by Martin Szekely, a French designer, for Neotu.

Witty, Inventive Furniture Dominates Milan Exposition

By Suzanne Slesin

MILAN — Shapes from the spare and minimal to the frankly Baroque, inventive and unexpected uses of materials and an engaging wit dominated the designs presented at this year's Salone Internazionale del Mobile. The international furniture fair, the most influential event of its kind, ended here Sept. 22.

Two major influences prevailed — the work of the Italian designer Ettore Sottsass and the French minimalist Philippe Starck. Sottsass's exuberance, originality and imagination, particularly his provocative work for Memphis, the avant-garde design movement, have inspired a generation of designers. Starck's hard-edge, monochromatic and linear pieces have become synonymous with a kind of Spartan avant-garde.

New designers made their own mark: Jean Louis Godivier and Martin Szekely from France, Jasper Morrison and Matthew Hilton from England, Masaki Morita from Japan and Denis Santachiara from Italy. Well-known designers such as Achille Castiglioni, Toshiyuki Kita, Andrea Branzi and Shiro Kuramata were also well represented.

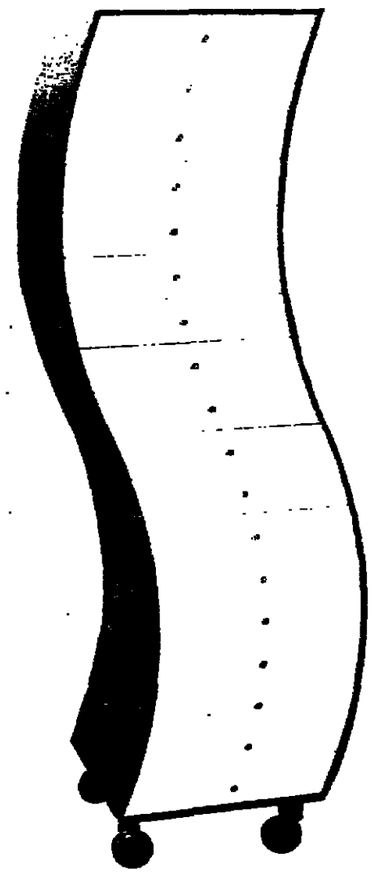
At this year's fair, chairs were slim and lightweight, with spindly legs, geometric seats and backs that looked as if they might disappear. Many seemed more exercises in style than in comfort. Tables, on the other hand, were of ample proportions, and round designs in particular sported inset storage compartments.

Sofas were variations on traditional themes — from updated Chesterfields to curvilinear Hollywood versions of modular seating. Most bookcases tilted backward slightly, and some sprouted angled arms and jagged edges. Many designs openly winked at the 1950s. Some designers have rediscovered traditional materials and techniques such as marble and trompe l'oeil marquetry.

It was a fair in which both design purists and fantasists could find plenty to their liking. As a group, the French companies presented a strong, up-to-date image. Their efforts are supported by a government-sponsored organization known as VIA (the letters stand for the French words *valorisation, innovation* and *ameublement*, which can be translated as stabilization, innovation and furniture). VIA promotes young creators, including Starck's 7-year-old daughter, Ara, whose rubber stool, resembling a milestone, was as functional as it was whimsical.

"People laughed a bit at the beginning," said Aline Fouquet, vice president of VIA, "but when we decided to go ahead and have the piece made, she became one of the youngest designers in the wodd to have an object in production."

Particularly appealing were two chair designs at Fenêtre sur Cour's booth. One was a reissue of a 1934 café chair by Xavier Pochard for Tollix; the other, a bucketlike design by Laurent Matras and Fabien Cagani. Both were of galvanized steel, the material of washbasins and garbage cans. Silver-lined and lightweight, the chairs, with their deft use of an inexpensive material, seemed most up-to-date.



Shiro Kuramata's curvy wood chest for Cappellini.

UP8, Jean Louis Godivier's new company, showed a jagged-edged bookcase called the Crocrodile, which was much less threatening than its name. Godivier, one of the most promising of the French contingent, described his Pichilemu, a dynamic, small-scaled folding metal chair, like this: "It's designed for young couples with small apartments and modest budgets. The idea is to be able to have a lot of them in a tiny space."

By contrast, the designer's Albane cabinet was a prepossessing, oversized design in bird's-eye maple, with a majestic curved front. "I felt it had to be large enough to store away all the ugly modern gadgetry," Godivier said.

Other noteworthy designs from France included Philippe Noir's minimal high-tech chair for Eklair; Martin Szekely's black metal tilted bookcase for Tribu; Christian Duc's Synthese Metal, an aluminum and steel chair with an unusual grainy surface, and Clement Noury's predatory zigzag "armed chair" called Zed. Frederic Bekas's bookcases, made either of rough pine or of industrial glass, looked like indoor trees for the modern urbanite.

Practical designs were not entirely forgotten. Driade's Kaos system by Antonia Astori was a gleaming version of adjustable shelving with fan-shaped dividers and triangular tables, while Antonio Citterio's ambitious Sity collection for B & B Italia included two styles of sofas, meant to be used togethes. One was a luxuriously upholstered modular system, the other resembled a daybed with a tubular arm set on the diagonal.

Less practical perhaps but inventive nonetheless was the Barba d'Argento chair by Paolo Pallucco and Mireille Rivier for Pallucco. Bicycle chain was used on either side of its adjustable seat.

Although securely established as part of the modern vocabulary of furniture design, hard-edged, geometric pieces were not as enthusiastically received by confirmed modernists as they had been in the past.

"I think we want to rediscover the things we know and like from the past," said Daniel Rozensztroch, a journalist from Paris. Some manufacturers complied by showing updated versions of traditional designs.

Vittorio Bonacina's low and cozy armchair had a wicker frame and wicker cushion. Fiorenza Bartolozzi's console was made of wood painted to look like stone, in the Florentine tradition.

The most spectacular examples in the traditional genre were those made of marble by noted architects and designers, such as Sottsass and Marco Zanini for Ultima Edizione — bathtubs, tables and fountains that celebrated marble in all of its guises.

This year much of the design excitement was in the center of Milan, not at the fairgrounds on the outskirts of the city. There, at its show-room, Memphis presented a modest new collection by its founding members as well as "Twelve New," a show of work by young designers.

"We wanted to open doors and let them make their own statement," said Zanini, an original Memphis member. Still, the "old guard" Memphis designs managed to look livelier and more innovative than those of the Memphis freshmen. Dante Donegani's bench was securely 1950s in its inspiration; Massimo Iosa-Ghini's armchair, with its boomerang arms, seemed about to take off, and James Irvine's console was a masterful mix of materials, including tile and wood.

Hidden away at the end of a courtyard in the Antonia Jannone gallery in central Milan was one of the most interesting collections. Called Agave, it is the work of Sergio Cappelli and Patrizia Ranzo, who are from Naples. With tables made of basalt, a volcanic stone, consoles of wood crafted in a traditional manner and large oval mirrors with chromed horns and antlers — the designers' modern version of trophies — the collection was strong and original. Mediterranean plants set into the wall-mounted consoles emphasized the pieces' regional antecedents and helped emphasize a new "anticool" design trend that celebrates regional and national roots.

Different architects and designers seem to have looked to the Orient for inspiration. Both chair collections designed by Sottsass Associati for Knoll International had a Chinese aura: the Bridge chair with its openwork base of beech and the Mandarin chair with a wavy metal arm.

Less subtle and more seductive in its Oriental point of view was the Animali Domestici collection by Nicoletta and Andrea Branzi for Zabro. Made of painted wood with metal legs resembling bamboo, the group included tables, cabinets and a desk. The thin-legged cabinets, sherbet-hued desk and side tables like dollhouses were all named after breeds of dogs, a detail that reinforced the endearing qualities of the pieces.

But the exhibit that elicited the most undiluted admiration was that of Shiro Kuramata, the Japanese designer. His collection for Cappellini was presented at the Museo di Milano in a striking laser-lighted installation. The multidrawer chests — one on regal high legs, others undulating mysteriously like spinal columns, all expertly crafted — were considered the ultimate pairing of East and West.

"Beautifully drawn," said Philippe Boisselier, a Paris architect.

"Totally out of proportion, but the equilibrium is perfect," said Yves Marbrier, the art director of Les Trois Suisses, a French mail-order concern. "It's the only thing in town that I have the desire to buy."

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The Cat's Pajamas: Jungle Prints Abound

By Jean Rafferty

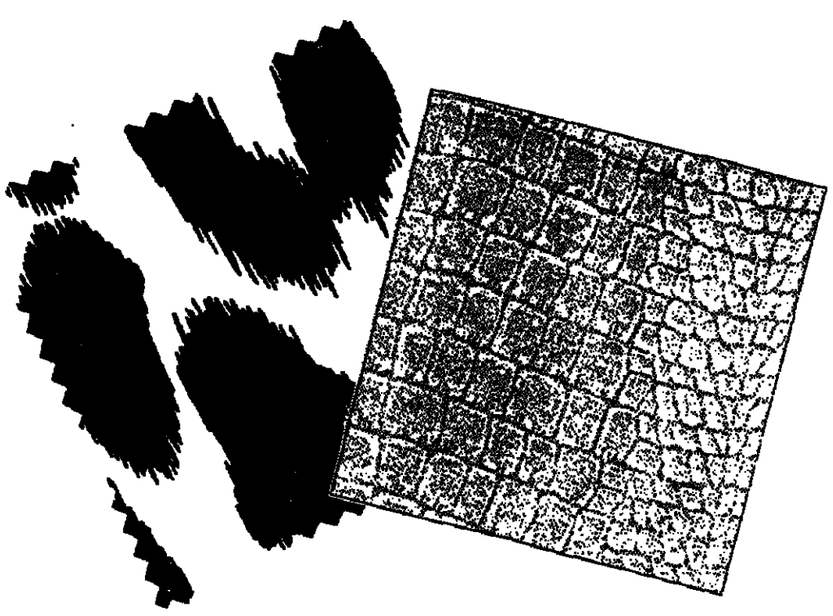
PARIS — From haute couture to home decoration, Parisians are moving to the beat of jungle drums this fall. A few years ago, jungle fashion centered on the white hunter theme. Today, it is the beast's turn.

Saint Laurent starred slinky, leopard-patterned silk gowns, including an expressive portrait of the animal's face. Jean-Charles de Castelbajac showed an astonishing open-jawed alligator gown and, for day, a dress featuring an entire zebra across the arms and bodice.

At home, you can have Fortuny pleated satin polyester serpent voiles snaking across windows framed by alligator cotton chintz, sink gingerly onto a sofa covered in leopard-spotted moiré or slither smartly into a lizard-look chintz armchair and wiggle your toes in an ocelot-look rug. Leopards even stalk your dreams on gray or pink leopard-spotted bed linens.

The success of a recent spate of jungle films such as "Out of Africa" and "Greystoke," with Christophe Lambert, a French favorite, seems to have stimulated some of the jungle fever. But fabric designer Manuel Canovas drew the inspiration for his leopard linens and moiré fabrics from the mixture of furs, flowers and ribbons made fashionable by Marie Leszcynska, the wife of Louis XV, who brought the Middle European style to Versailles in the 18th century.

Even back in civilization, ancient or modern, nothing is quite what it seems. The trompe l'oeil mania extends to fabrics representing marble statues, architectural colonnades, book papers, blotters or an intricate weaving of delicate roots.



"There is a simultaneity about certain movements in design," explains Canovas, "a sort of galaxy of influences and unconscious elements that produce a coincidence of creativity."

A retrospective of Canovas's designs will be featured over two floors at an exhibition that investigates the influence of furnishing fabrics on fashion, opening Dec. 15 at the Louvre's new Musée de la Mode.

Decorator French furnishing fabrics are the biggest success story of the faltering French textile industry. Last year, the 50 members of the Chambre Syndicale des Textiles d'Ameublement, a trade association, reported sales up 9 percent at 1.523 billion francs ($234 million), with exports, which account for 25 percent of turnover, up 7 percent.

Fine French fabrics have long been a highly prized element of the most exclusive American decors, although many big French fabric houses are almost unknown to American consumers because such major distributors as Clarence House and Brunschwig sell under their own brand.

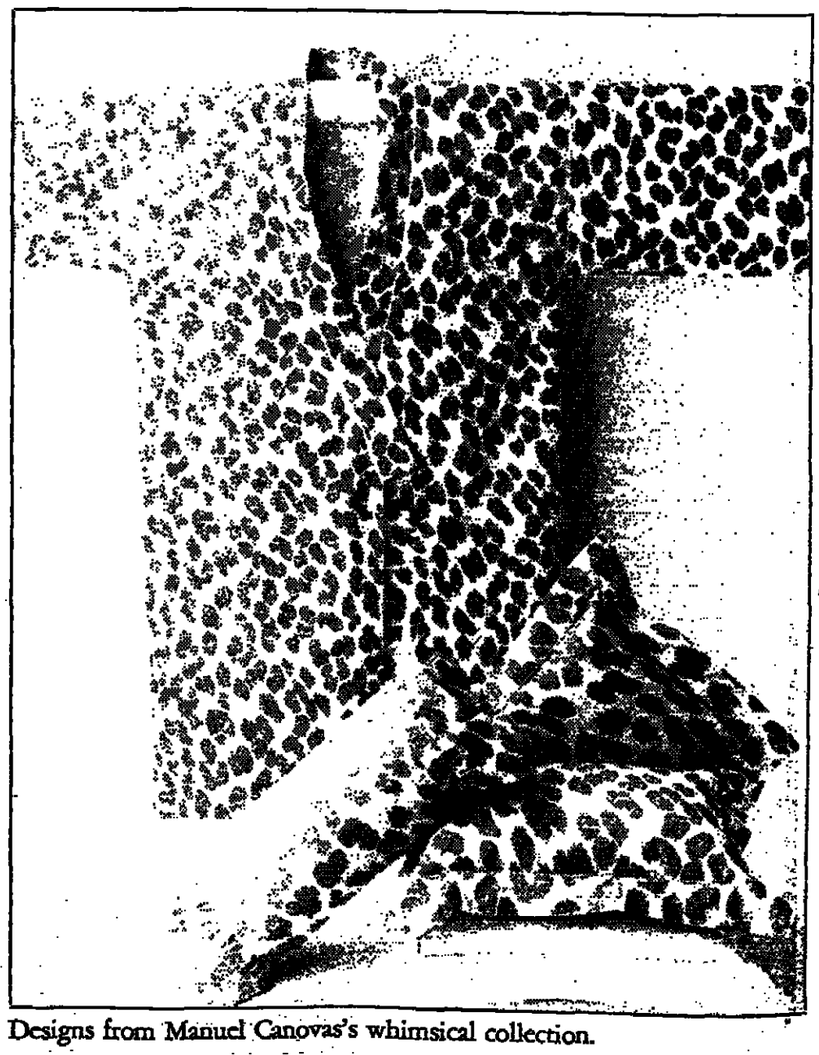
Pierre Frey, who has been a big supplier of Brunschwig and Clarence House for years, saw U.S. sales jump by 25 percent last year, with global sales up 17 percent.

Updated period fabric furnishings find most favor in the United States, and Frey also has great expectations for two designs by nonagenarian decorating legend Madeleine Castaing. Exports account for 43 percent of the turnover of Casal, which produces a special Musée des Arts Décoratifs collection as well as reptile-look cottons in six colors for Brunschwig.

The striking success of Soleiado, the Provençal fabric-maker, came through the Pierre Deux retail shops from coast to coast, but the vast majority of furnishing fabric is sold exclusively to decorators through showrooms in the United States.

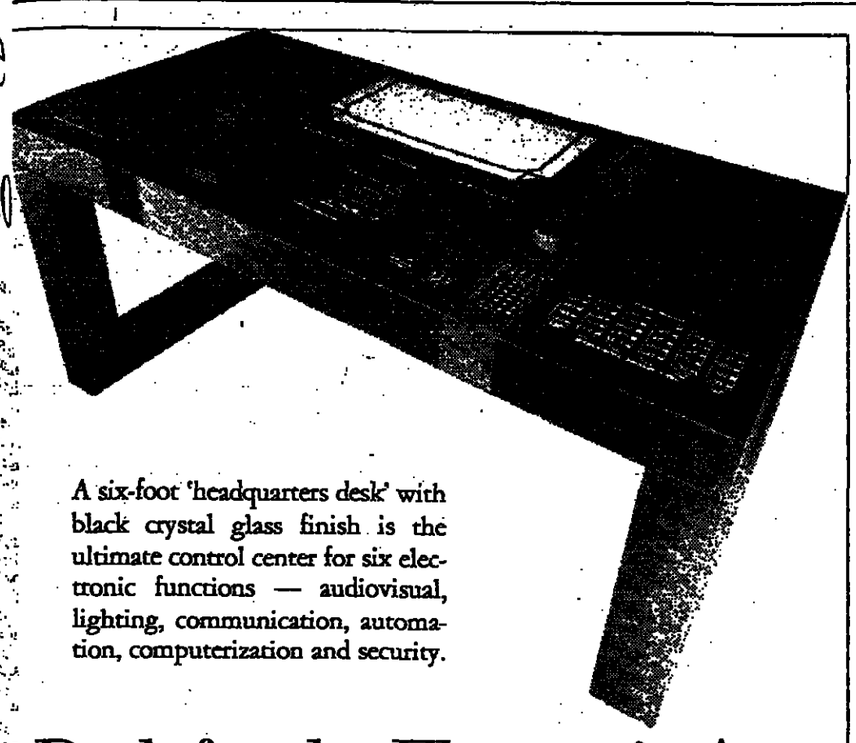
More fabric houses this year are following the example set by Canovas, who was the first to open under his own name in the United States in 1976. With an opening in Los Angeles this year, Canovas now has 15 American showrooms and expects U.S. exports to rise by 15 percent in 1986 and by 20 percent next year. Lelievre, Petit and Rupli/Boudet & Roux are attacking the American market under the André Bon brand, while Deschemaker, Metaphores, Houles, Turzi and Jac Day are setting out to conquer alone under their own names.

JEAN RAFFERTY is a journalist based in Paris, specializing in style and design.



Designs from Manuel Canovas's whimsical collection.

DESIGN/SPECIAL REPORT



A six-foot 'headquarters desk' with black crystal glass finish is the ultimate control center for six electronic functions — audiovisual, lighting, communication, automation, computerization and security.

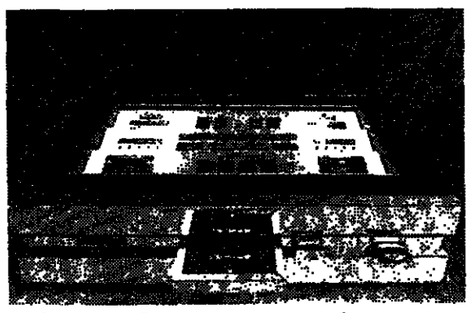
Desk for the Electronic Age

Electronics may be technologically marvelous but they are rarely soothing to the aesthetically inclined eye. Decorating solutions to the problem of the television or stereo have tended toward disguise, as a Louis XVI cabinet or built-in paneled bookcase.

Now, Media 6 International, a new company based in Monte Carlo, is offering electronic entertainment, communications, lighting and security systems housed in a choice of coffee table, pyramid shape, desk, architectural column or planter. It is an ode to modern minimal elegance.

Coffee tables called Silver Streak or Phantom or the VIP desk, for example, appear to be black, colored or mirrored glass and wood pieces of furniture when not in operation. Once turned on, a touch-sensitive crystal display offers fingertip control of the six integrated systems — audiovisual, lighting, automation, communications, computerization and security.

The audiovisual function would include, for example, television, video, both classic and laser music systems plus a private video projector which would shine onto screens disguised in sliding panels, paintings, Chinese screens or glass panels. Microprocessors permit the memorization of programs to run the complete system automatically.



'Silver Streak,' tabletop control unit.

For the last 12 years, the designer, Nazo Vosguimorouklian, who has invented more than 200 electronic circuits himself, has made customized electronic miracles for such high-flier clients as the royal family of Jordan, Prince Khaled of Saudi Arabia, President Félix Houphouët-Boigny of the Ivory Coast (who ordered eight) and Gilbert Trigano, president of the Club Méditerranée.

As a result of this experience, he has prepared 40 prototypes, which are on display at his Monte Carlo showroom, selling from 200,000 francs (about $32,000) to 250,000 francs. Many combinations of functions as well as decorative finishes are available.

Jean Rafferty

Antique Furnishings vs. Avant-Garde: Top Executives Opt for Old Comforts

By Jean Rafferty

PARIS — The elevator whizzes to the 40th floor of the latest in avant-garde office towers. You step into the inner sanctum of the chief executive. A minimal miracle of gleaming glass and futuristic furniture? Only in the movies and perhaps an advertising agency or two. The men and women who run the world's biggest businesses today still link power and prestige to antique or period reproduction furniture in their rooms at the top.

"Except for the chair, which is contemporary, 80 percent of company presidents furnish their offices in period style," said Ronald Cecil Sportes, a French interior architect. He has designed offices in France, Morocco and recently completed the Cosmair headquarters on New York's Fifth Avenue. He is currently working on a complex in Osaka.

He said there is little difference from country to country, more depends on company activity, with computer firms and advertising agencies the most modern.

"The office of the president is the hardest thing to design in the whole building," Sportes said. "He almost never says what he wants, but you learn as you go along and the further the project progresses, the more he confuses his office with his private apartment. He wants a veritable interior to give the impression he works a lot, to say he is always there — which he is — so it becomes a mélange of study and office."

Homely touches take the form of art — paintings and sculpture — and photographs of the family. "The family photos are placed on his desk to give the impression he looks at them constantly," said Sportes, "but they are arranged so the visitor can see them. It's to reassure the client that even if he may have mistresses, he is a family man."

In the United States, framed diplomas and photographs of the executive with important foreign personages are often on display. He added, "In France, it is more discreet. The photo is of the foreign celebrity alone with a prominent dedication."

The penchant for the grand antique sometimes leads to what he calls "catastrophic and laughably grotesque combinations," especially in the United States. "Furniture designed for a European palace is not meant for a low-ceilinged room on the 42d floor. Fortunately, the dimensions of elevators don't permit some of the more outlandish examples to be brought up."

An office building may be totally contemporary except for the top office, such as one Sportes designed several years ago when the antique dealer and decorator Alain Demachy was brought in to do the executive suite. But even if it starts out contemporary, Sportes said, within a few years the antique look is back.

A striking example of this contradictory office design, the new Lloyds of London, will be unveiled next month. Revolutionary architecture by Richard Rogers contrasts with wood-paneled executive interiors.

Even a French designer, Jacques Grange, called in to give a more traditional look when the association of syndicates was not comfortable with the planned avant-garde interiors, admitted, "It's curious, almost bizarre, to order such a modern building, then want the atmosphere of an English club."

> 'The office of the president is the hardest thing to design . . . He wants a veritable interior to give the impression he works a lot, to say he is always there.'

When it comes to deciphering the taste of executives, contradiction seems to be the rule. *Of Italian executives in* Milan, the mecca of contemporary design, Piero Pinto, a Milan designer, said, "Some of the younger ones want a conservative look, but the older ones want a new modern look. The best thing is to mix the two with a big-name painting and antique desk. All the technology is there, but not on view. I try to avoid letting them make mistakes."

In France, Michel Boyer, whose commissions include the executive offices of the Banque de Paris et Pays-Bas and the Rothschild Bank, St. Gobain, Elf-Aquitaine, Moët-Hennessey and the Compagnie Générale d'Electricité, finds that clients in an old building often want contemporary design, keeping the antique boiseries, for example, and adding modern Italian furniture, while those in a modern block are furnished in Empire style.

"Insurance companies and banks especially," he said, "stick to the 18th-century image the Americans and Japanese expect of the French. Only an advertising agency is delighted to have Philippe Starck's Elysée furniture."

Opulence designed to impress clients is the watchword for the American designer Michael de Santis's executive decors. "Even a contemporary look is not trendy or high-tech, it's substantial," he said, adding that although private office electronics may be extensive "the executive dining room will look English."

As for some Wall Street firms, Barbara Schwartz, an office designer in New York, said, "You'd think you were in the 18th century except for the electricity."

She is sometimes asked to establish dramatically different office ambiances. An incoming chief executive officer, who wants to project a psychology of change and moving forward, might opt for an office that reflects a harsh, uncomfortable atmosphere.

"It's an office to stand up and salute in," she said, "with a steel table and a prominent clock. There is an L-shaped sofa that looks like you should sit down on it, but the coffee table is too large to get around to do so. The message is: 'Don't lounge around, but get it together and quickly.' "

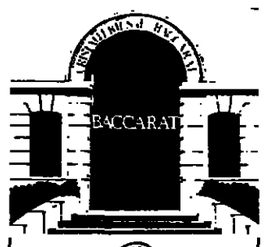
Others want a mood of quiet elegance and communication translated through exquisite wood, linen-upholstered walls, video and high-fidelity music. Here the executive may not sit behind a desk but at a conference table with a chair that swivels to a small custom-made unit behind him.

Some executives want almost total neutrality, but most seem to prefer a highly individualist decor.

Quirks are revealed in a pronounced distaste for clutter or an insistence on privacy. "Some executives want such a clean desk, it looks like they never work," said Schwartz. "Computers and even telexes are entirely built in to be used when the executive is alone. I've also designed customized computer cabinets low on the floor so that the information on them can't be read by a visitor and once an alcove almost like a phone booth so even with others in the room, calls could be taken in total privacy."

In addition to the lovely desk, round table and conference area, the standard equipment of an American executive includes an important space for his high-powered secretary in a grand reception area with a hospitality center comprised of a refrigerator and running water.

Increasing priority is also being given to the executive bathroom. "These people work from 8 A.M. to 8 P.M.," said Schwartz, "and they often go straight to a black tie dinner for charity or a museum board. For one important woman executive who used to go straight from the office to a television interview or formal dinner, a shower was almost a necessity."



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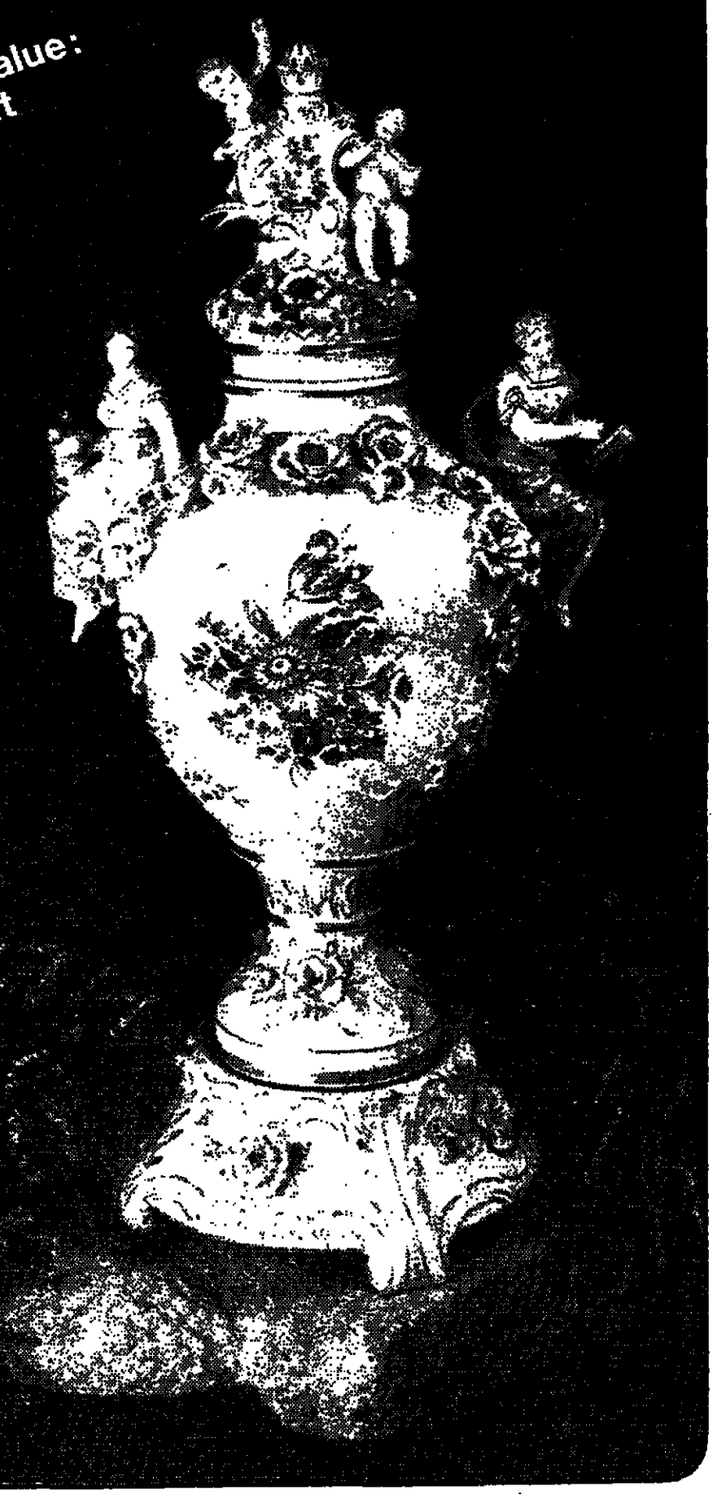

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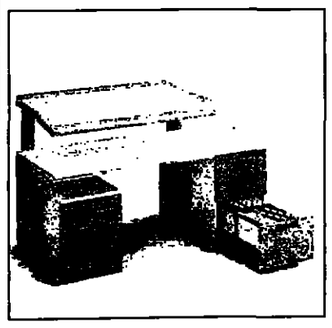

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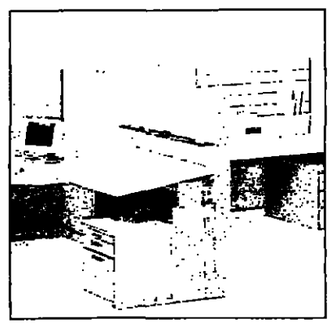

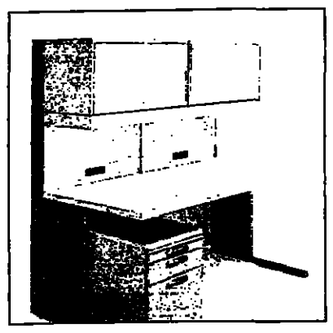

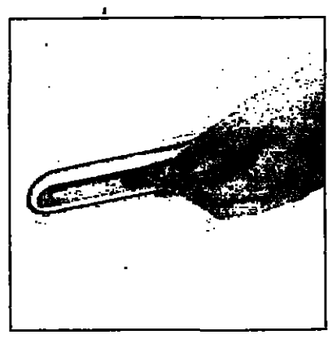

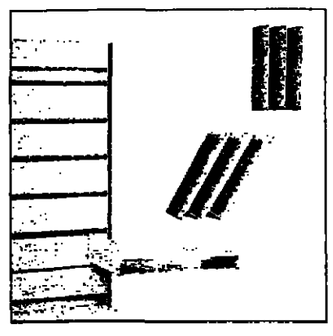

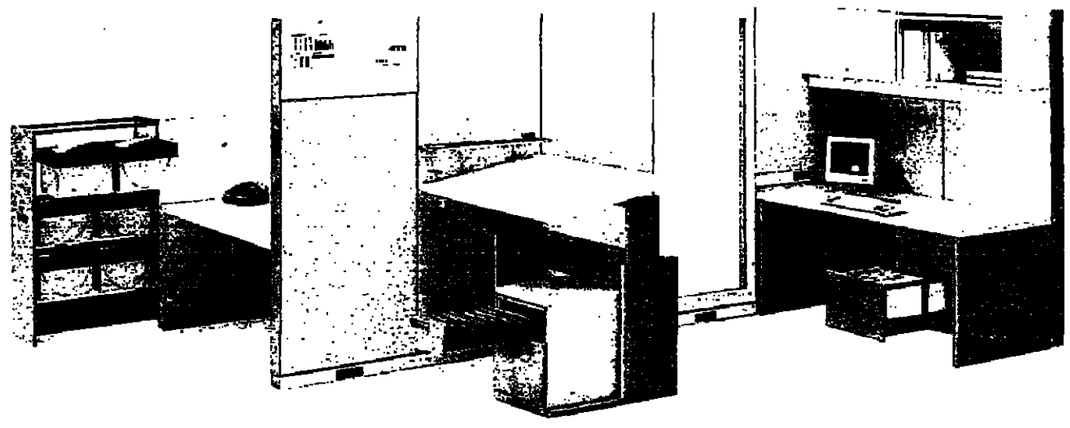

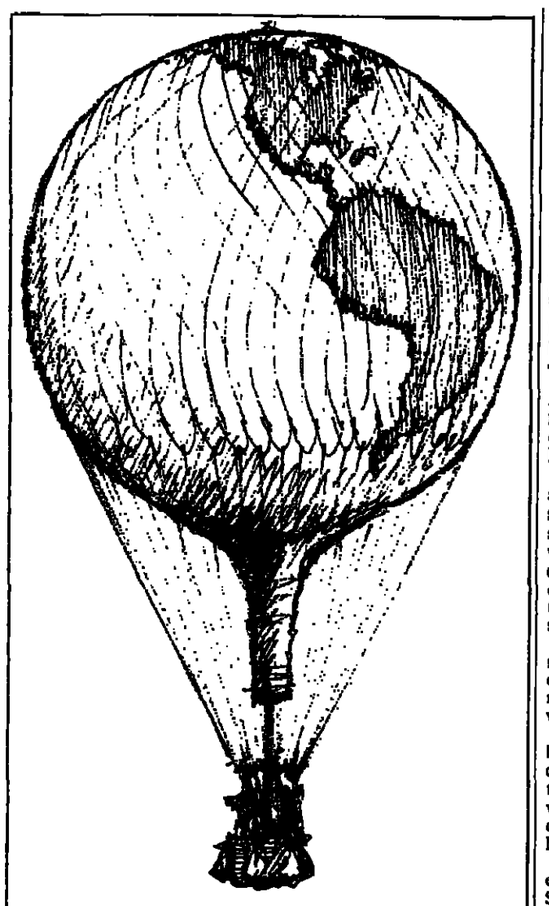

ARTS / LEISURE

'Phantom' a Haunting Delight

By Sheridan Morley
International Herald Tribune

LONDON — The plot of Andrew Lloyd Webber's "Phantom of the Opera" is simple enough: ghost gets girl, ghost loses girl. But the show that Lloyd Webber, the lyricist Charles Hart, the director Hal Prince and the choreographer Gillian Lynne have built around the old Gaston Leroux melodrama (much filmed but seldom staged) is a marvelous celebration of Victorian theatrical values, and it has found at Her Majesty's the perfect home.

THE LONDON STAGE

How delighted Herbert Beerbohm Tree — the theater's builder and first manager, a man not above sticking live rabbits through the scenery of Shakespearean pastorals to hold his audiences' attention — would have been by the gasps from the stalls as a chandelier rises to the roof of the theater only to come crashing down again later, or as the stage is magically transformed into candlelit underground lakes or Parisian rooftops.

It is almost as though Lloyd Webber wants to reassure us that after the chilly mechanics of the roller disco that is "Starlight Express," he is capable of returning us to a world of lyrical romanticism somewhere between Ivor Novello and Puccini.

This must be the first musical ever to star a chandelier. Nothing else in the production is quite so dramatically effective or well-lit, though Michael Crawford as the Phantom manages to be here, there and everywhere around the set wreaking murder and mayhem on those who dare thwart his plans to make a star of his beloved Christine.

Sarah Brightman has exactly the right kind of wide-eyed innocence for this latter role, but neither she nor Steve Barton as the vicomte who also loves her has been given any but the most minimal characterization. In stripping away the minor themes and strands of Leroux's 1911 chiller, the production becomes a simple spectacular, which could almost as well have been derived from "Beauty and the Beast."

Still, there are some marvelously tricky moments here, and if the Phantom is made out to be no more than a crazed subterranean organist, nevertheless Crawford manages to create a literally haunting figure in a half-mask.

□

At the Young Vic, Vanessa Redgrave is Mrs. Alving in an immensely impressive in-the-round "Ghosts." By cutting away much of the Victorian drapery that usually surrounds the cupboard where Ibsen rattles all the skeletons of the Alving inheritance, the director David Thacker gives us a cool and sparse but crystal-clear production dominated by Redgrave but powerfully played also by Tom Wilkinson as the wretched time-serving pastor Manders and Adrian Dubar as the doomed, syphilitic Osvald.

Away from the proscenium arch, there is now the chance to see the play at close quarters, and what emerges is the sheer narrative power of the melodramatic story line. Even a soap opera of modern American television might think twice about a burning orphanage, an illegitimate daughter unknowingly attempting to seduce her half-brother, and a mercy killing all within one episode.

What is so strong here is the sense of the past in the present: all the characters are haunted by the ghosts of the title and of their own pasts, as well as the ghostly orthodoxy of a society that was still refusing to allow the honesty of youth to disturb the treacherous compromises of middle age. Not that Victorian England was any better at accepting what one critic called "this loathsome sore unbandaged."

This must be the first musical ever to star a chandelier. Nothing else in the production is so dramatically effective or well-lit.

The play now seems to be less about incest or venereal disease or euthanasia and more about the social pressures on Manders and Mrs. Alving to conform to a world that, like Osvald, was rotting from within. Redgrave wonderfully conjures up a woman who, though intellectually emancipated, has devoted herself to suppressing the truth about her late husband's affairs above and below stairs. Now, with Osvald back from Paris and the pastor over to celebrate the new orphanage, all manner of home truths are about to emerge.

Wilkinson offers a pale Manders, forever tying himself in knots of social and sexual unease in his efforts to stay inside the body of current public opinion, while Osvald seems to know from the outset that he has come home to die. Thacker's production steers the company safely around the rocks of melodrama and leaves us with a sharp impression of the play's modernity in psychological debate.

□

On the main Barbican stage, "Misalliance" is a debate of an altogether less dramatic kind, despite the arrival in mid-play of a light aircraft, which comes crashing spectacularly into the garden pavilion where a neat array of Shavian stereotypes has been lined up for an otherwise uneventful three-hour dialogue on democracy, marriage, inherited wealth, parents, children, education, colonial government, the class structure and whatever other topics crop up along the way.

This is a play entirely about talking heads, in which Shaw's only concession to an audience in search of dramatic activity is the crashing plane, though we do also get a would-be killer concealed in a portable Turkish bath, until he, too, emerges to join the general chatter.

John Caird, the director, has managed with the help of a strong cast to keep the conversation piece from talking itself into the ground, and Jane Lapotaire as the Polish adventuress down from the skies is a figure of considerable fascination. What we essentially have here are nine characters in search of a plot, and though none emerges there is a kind of delight in what could well have been the first play destined solely for radio.

□

Down in the Barbican Pit, Richard Nelson's "Principia Scriptoriae" is a drama from off-Broadway about two writers, thrown into jail by the rightist regime of some unnamed Latin American country, who meet again 15 years later on opposite sides of a conference table negotiating the freedom of a poet jailed by the country's now leftist government. Across the back of Bob Crowley's set are flashed one-line homilies about the writer's craft ("Choose your setting carefully" "Always like your characters"), which are in bleak contrast or ironic counterpoint to the events taking place beneath them.

Anton Lesser as the American and Sean Baker as the local man are nicely contrasted in David Jones's production, which also points up the sharp mix of satire and sympathy in Nelson's writing about the relationship between a writer and real life.

Lloyd Webber and his wife Sarah Brightman, who stars in "Phantom of the Opera."

Money Worries In Turkish Arts

By Mike Zwerin
International Herald Tribune

ISTANBUL — Mustafa Kemal Agaoglu, general manager of the creative cooperative Bilsak, has taken to repeating, as though to convince himself: "Don't worry."

The military coups in the past three decades in this country have directly affected the family of this art patron. His grandfather came from Baku, studied in St. Petersburg and at the Sorbonne, then became what his grandson describes as an "idealogue" in the Ottoman capital of Istanbul. In Turkey the phrase implies somebody who will soon be in exile, prison, power or the grave.

His grandfather returned to fight alongside Kemal Atatürk for Turkish independence, became a professor, a deputy, a journalist, a publisher, and died in 1938, the year Mustafa was born.

During the '50s Mustafa's father also became an "ideologue" — a parliamentary deputy and deputy prime minister before being jailed after the coup of 1960. "The entire parliament was jailed," Agaoglu said, as though it were an honor.

In 1971 there was another coup. By this time Mustafa Kemal Agaoglu had a publishing house — economics, sociology, politics, some novels. The new junta banned his catalog. He went bankrupt. For a while he continued running his printing press. He organized a commune near Bodrum on the Mediterranean coast. It was there that he began to see his true calling: "Organizing intellectuals, that's my field."

The 1971 junta formed another parliament with a constitution more to its liking. "We have a series of disposable constitutional laws," laughed Agaoglu. His father was arrested once more and his mother took over his seat in the opposition. "The seat did not bear much power," Agaoglu said: "It was mostly symbolic. But it took a lot of courage on her part."

After still another military coup in 1980, trying to convince himself not to worry, Agaoglu formed Yazko, a cooperative of writers, poets, playwrights, translators, journalists and professors. They had been hiding in their cubbyholes, not making waves, trying to survive. Agaoglu said they were "scattered, persecuted, imprisoned, thrown out of universities, and censorship was very harsh, everybody felt very alone. I thought it was time to come out of hiding, to come together. These people should start renewing their lives."

So he convinced 80 of them to put in 30,000 Turkish lira each. They rented an office, held meetings and published four magazines. It wasn't subversive enough to bother anybody, but when Agaoglu wanted to expand the organization to include the other arts he was voted down and he resigned to form Bilsak.

About 170 people put up 150,000 lira each to form Bilsak, which means science, culture and art. Agaoglu rented a seven-story building in downtown Istanbul to house art, theater, music and dance facilities. A computer agency, two restaurants and a bar helped pay for the rest. The rest comes "from nowhere. But don't worry. We get it."

Agaoglu lives in a large house on the Bosporus. With all the talk of sacrifice, he is still living somewhat better than the artists he aids.

He says that last month's Bilsak Jazz Festival lost 2 million Turkish lira (about $2,900), was staffed by "symbolically paid" high quality experts, and volunteers who were not paid at all. "There are many people who believe in jazz, and the arts in general," Agaoglu says: "They believe they contribute to help the scene. They owe it to their people. There's a feeling of community here, we've been through so much trouble for so many generations."

But people with relative wealth in Third World countries who promote the arts often know how to make poverty work for them. Governments send bands free of charge to jazz festivals, Sweden, Poland and West Germany in this case. But Agaoglu, perhaps, deserves the benefit of the doubt: "We do not want support from either government or municipal sources. There would be strings attached. We'll manage somehow. Don't ask me where the money comes from. We borrow, we pay back, we borrow more. The best thing you can do is tell people that we are poor and that we don't earn anything and performers should ask less fees for their services. Be assured it will be for a good cause. I am a Utopist. Don't worry."

Mustapha Kemal Agaoglu in his office in Istanbul.

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INTERNATIONAL MANAGER

omputers Are Locked Out f Most Executive Suites

By SHERRY BUCHANAN
International Herald Tribune

LONDON — Personal computers are becoming more and more a fixture of offices around the world — speeding the tedious process of letter-writing and copying, allowing instant links among far-flung offices and taking on ny boring and repetitive tasks previously performed by hand. But there is one place where the personal computer still is being isted: the executive suite.

According to a 1985 survey by the Paris-based market research n Intelligence Electronics Europe SARL, the executive market personal computers reins small.

The survey of 13 countries Europe and Scandinavia nd computers most prevat in Norway, where they are d by 7.6 percent of whitellar workers. The percentis range from 5 to 7 percent most of the other nations veyed and drop to 3.5 percent in Austria and 2.9 percent in ain. In the United States, by contrast, 18 percent of whitellar workers use some form of personal computer.

"I can't figure out how a personal computer will help me with my work."

According to the U.S. market-research firm, International source Development Inc., in Norwalk, Connecticut, there are a mber of reasons why computer-equipment companies have not en successful in selling personal computers to executives.

MANY computer companies — believing that executives felt it was beneath them to type on the keyboards that most personal computers feature — came out with new ducts that use either a pointer, a touch-sensitive screen or ce recognition to activate the computer. But replacing the board did not help sales.

"Regardless of how industry is presenting the product, execues are not going for it," said Gene Buffham, market researcher IRD. "Executives spend the majority of their time talking to ople, in meetings or on the telephone. They are not the ones ing the data imputting; that is reserved for lower-level people. The only thing that might make top executives use more sonal computers is when sophisticated voice recognition is veloped," Mrs. Buffham said. But some computer analysts lieve it will be 20 years before such a system is developed.

The reality is that executives see no need to do work they can legate. "The higher executives go, the less they are interested in ng the personal computer themselves," said Michael Maccoby, ector of Public Policy and Human Development at the Kenne School of Government at Harvard University. "The only son people use technology is when it is more convenient."

Stephanie Simonard, a partner with the Paris office of the U.S. counting firm, Peat, Marwick, Mitchell & Co., said: "I can't ure out how a personal computer will help me with my work. th my assistant and secretary use them constantly. Since I have er people to do it for me I don't see the point."

Mrs. Simonard said, however, that she would like to learn to erate a personal computer, but has not yet found the time.

Some experts believe many general managers are afraid of new hnology. They may not like to operate computers because they not want to show colleagues they do not understand them.

"Technofear' is the fear of new techniques," said David ggitt, who has worked on British Institute of Management's grams to ease doubts about technology. "Either these managare afraid to admit they don't understand them or they are aid to let other people know they don't understand what they telling their subordinates they should learn."

A more disturbing conclusion is that these managers feel eatened by the introduction of new technology in their organiion and resist change.

"These managers exhibit all the weaknesses and problems ople do when they become fearful of their position," said Bert rnell, the retired chief engineer of British Steel. "They become ensive and antipathetic to new ideas. Or they exhibit euphoric rconfidence, because they don't understand any of the probns. They just think you give somebody an office computer and rything will work out."

Currency Rates

ss Rates *Oct. 14*

	$	£	D.M.	F.F.	H.L.	Gldr.	B.F.	S.F.	Yen
rdam	2.2345	3.22	113.825 *	34.505 *	0.1632 *	—	5.442 *	138.35 *	145.25 y
sels(a)	41.0975	59.16	20.767	6.339	3.00 *	18.375	—	25.4225	26.695 *
furt	1.9814	2.853	—	30.525 *	1.444 x	88.48 *	4.816 *	122.37 *	1.285 *
n (b)	1.4375	—	2.8355	9.3025	1,965.00	3.207	59.00	2.3215	221.26
	1,370.50	1,974.40	612.64	211.30	—	612.64	33.33	847.00	8.895
York(c)	—	0.6957 ≈	1.976	6.4715	1,367.50	2.2305	41.05	1.6178	153.95
	6.484	9.337	3.276	—	4.7325 x	2.8988	15.774 *	4.0076	4.2004 *
	154.80	220.30	78.01	23.81	11.28 *	69.06	376.87 *	95.62	—
	1.6153	2.3214	81.76 *	24.965 *	0.1182 *	72.375 *	3.9053 *	—	1.0494 *
	1.8527	0.7338	2.0806	6.816	1,440.83	2.3514	43.2249	1.7009	142.057
	1.2196	0.8513	2.4164	7.9109	1,671.77	2.7289	50.1378	1.9897	188.428

ss in London and Zurich, fixings in other European centers. New York rates at 4 P.M. ommercial franc (b) Amounts needed to buy one pound (c) Amounts needed to buy one (*) Units of 100 (x) Units of 1,000 (y) Units of 10,000 N.Q.: not quoted; N.A.: not available. buy one pound: $U.S.1.4375

er Dollar Values

cy per U.S.$		Currency per U.S.$		Currency per U.S.$		Currency per U.S.$	
. austral	1.07	Fin. markka	4.861	Mex. peso	789.00	Soviet ruble	0.6727
n. $	1.5798	Greek drac.	133.30	Norw. krone	7.2675	Spain. peseta	131.70
schil.	13.96	Hong Kong $	7.7995	Phil. peso	20.25	Swed. krona	6.8105
la. fr.	41.76	Indian rupee	12.77	Port. escudo	145.25	Taiwan $	36.62
cruz.	13.77	Indo. rupiah	1,630.00	Saudi riyal	3.7505	Thai baht	26.025
ian $	1.3881	Irish £	0.7326	Sing. $	2.1735	Turkish lira	691.35
yuan	3.7147	Israeli shek.	1.4755	S. Afr. rand	2.2099	UAE dirham	3.6728
krone	7.4495	Kuwaiti dinar	0.2915	S. Kor. won	874.60	Venez. boliv.	23.70
pound	1.36	Malay. ring.	2.622				

ling: 1.0448 Irish £

s: Banque du Benelux (Brussels); Banca Commerciale Italiana (Milan); Banque Nade Paris (Paris); Bank of Tokyo (Tokyo); IMF (SDR); BAII (dinar, riyal, dirham); k (ruble). Other data from Reuters and AP.

Interest Rates

ocurrency Deposits *Oct. 14*

	Dollar	D-Mark	Swiss Franc	Sterling	French Franc	ECU	SDR
h	5 [illegible]-5 [illegible]	4 [illegible]-4 [illegible]	3 [illegible]-3 [illegible]	10 [illegible]-10½	8[illegible]-8[illegible]	7[illegible]-7½	6
ths	5 [illegible]-5 [illegible]	4 [illegible]-4 [illegible]	3[illegible]-3½	10 [illegible]-10 [illegible]	8[illegible]-8[illegible]	7[illegible]-7½	6 [illegible]
ths	5 [illegible]-5 [illegible]	4 [illegible]-4 [illegible]	3 [illegible]-4 [illegible]	10[illegible]-10[illegible]	8¼-8½	7[illegible]-7½	6[illegible]
ths	5 [illegible]-5 [illegible]	4½-4[illegible]	3[illegible]-4	10 [illegible]-10 [illegible]	8[illegible]-8[illegible]	7 [illegible]-7 [illegible]	6[illegible]
	5 [illegible]-6 [illegible]	4½-4[illegible]	3[illegible]-4	10[illegible]-11	8[illegible]-8[illegible]	7¼-7[illegible]	6[illegible]

s: Morgan Guaranty (dollar, DM, SF, Pound, FF); Lloyds Bank (ECU); Reuters. Rates applicable to interbank deposits of $1 million minimum (or equivalent).

Money Rates *Oct. 14*

States	Close	Prev.
t rate	5½	5½
ate	7½	7½
oan rate	6¾-7	6¾-7
funds	5 13/16	5 11/16
per 30-179 days	5.43	5.53
Treasury bills	5.08	5.04
Treasury bills	5.14	5.10
CD's	5.40	5.40
CD's	5.30	5.40
rate	3½	3½
ay	4 5/16	4 5/16
interbank	4¾	4¾
interbank	4 13/16	4 13/16
many		
rate	5.50	5.50
t rate	4.15	4.10
interbank	4.60	4.60
interbank	4.60	4.60
interbank	4.60	4.60
e rate	11	10
ey	11⅛	10
interbank	11 3/16	10 5/16
reasury bill	n.a.	10
tion rate	7	7
ey	7¼	7¼
interbank	7 5/16	7 5/16
interbank	7¾	7¾
interbank	7½	7 7/16

Reuters, Bank of Tokyo, Com-, Crédit Lyonnais.

Asian Dollar Deposits *Oct. 14*

1 month	5 [illegible] - 5 [illegible]
2 months	5 [illegible] - 5 [illegible]
3 months	5 [illegible] - 5 [illegible]
6 months	5 [illegible] - 5 [illegible]
1 year	5 [illegible] - 6 [illegible]

Source: Reuters.

U.S. Money Market Funds *Oct. 14*

Merrill Lynch Ready Assets
30 day average yield: 5.10
Telerate Interest Rate Index: 5.608

Source: Merrill Lynch, Telerate.

Gold

Oct. 14

	A.M.	P.M.	Ch'ge
Hong Kong	433.75	431.45	+ 3.32
Luxembourg	431.40	—	— 0.10
Paris (12.5 kilo)	429.33	429.80	— 0.79
Zurich	431.65	429.38	— 3.00
London	431.25	428.80	— 3.80
New York	—	427.25	— 7.20

Luxembourg, Paris and London official fixings; Hong Kong and Zurich opening and closing prices; New York spot market close. All prices in U.S. $ per ounce.
Source: Reuters.

The New York Times POLL

CORPORATE ACCOUNTABILITY **THE PUBLIC'S VIEW**

If a major United States airline has a plane crash and 200 people die, should the president of that airline resign, or not?

	Dec. 1985	May 1986
Should resign	7%	4%
Should not	81%	87%

If a major United States company pleads guilty to violating federal laws and cheating banks out of interest, thousands of times, should the president of that company resign, or not?

	Dec. 1985	May 1986
Should resign	77%	74%
Should not	13%	16%

If an American chemical company's plant in a foreign country has a gas leak that kills 2,000 people, should the president of that company resign, or not?

	Dec. 1985	May 1986
Should resign	36%	35%
Should not	46%	48%

Based on 1,354 telephone interviews conducted December 14 through 18 and 1,099 telphone interviews conducted April 29 through May 1.

The New York Times

It's Tough to Call the Chief to Account

By Steven Prokesch
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — It is amazing to many — even members of the business community — that Samuel H. Armacost, who has resigned as chief executive of BankAmerica Corp., held onto his job as long as he did.

His long-floundering company recently suffered the second-largest quarterly loss ever sustained by a bank in the United States. And BankAmerica's stock price plummeted so precipitously during his five-year reign that the bank is now in danger of being swallowed by a competitor less than half its size.

Observers of the business world also figured that Robert Fomon, head of E.F. Hutton Group, was not long for his post in 1985. Not only had his firm's earnings fallen 17.1 percent last year, but Hutton's own internal investigation showed that a long-standing illegal check-overdrafting scheme reflected a major lack of management controls.

The investment bank's board took no disciplinary action against Mr. Fomon. Instead, it increased his cash compensation by 23 percent, to $1.2 million, and awarded him 12,000 shares of stock. "No chief executive can be held accountable for any single thing that happens in a corporation," he said recently.

For a decade, there has supposedly been a movement among major corporations to hold chief executives accountable for the performance of their companies. Insider-dominated boards have given way to boards dominated by outside directors, theoretically more aggressive in challenging management. Programs to tie executive pay to corporate performance have become the rage.

But management experts question how much progress has been made. "Most boards of directors today are still sitting too much on their hands," said Eugene Jennings, professor of business administration at Michigan State University.

"Accountability still has a long way to go," said Arthur R. Taylor, dean of Fordham University's Graduate School of Business Administration in New York and a director of several major corporations.

Executives are more closely watched in Europe, where corporate ownership is concentrated in fewer hands, giving each shareholder greater power over corporate managers. In Japan, social mores dictate that a leader is wholly responsible for the actions of his organization.

'Accountability still has a long way to go.'

Yasumoto Takagi, for example, president of Japan Air Lines, personally apologized to the victims' families and resigned after a JAL jumbo jet crashed last year, killing 520 people. Yet a preliminary investigation indicated the crash was caused by a structural problem in the jet beyond the airline's control.

In contrast, when it was disclosed that a leaky booster rocket made by Morton Thiokol Inc. caused the space shuttle Challenger to explode, Charles S. Locke, Morton's chairman, "didn't even think about" resigning. Of Mr. Takagi he says: "I don't think the chief executive would have felt any reason to resign had JAL been a German, English or American company."

Mr. Locke's reaction clearly is the rule rather than the exception. Warren Anderson, chairman of Union Carbide Corp., was the exception. He offered to resign following the gas leak at a Carbide plant in Bhopal, India, that killed more than 2,000 people. Not only did the Carbide board reject his resignation, but many in the U.S. business community expressed amazement that Mr. Anderson assumed any blame for the disaster.

"In Japan, leaders are expected to take moral responsibility for the behavior and the performance of their organizations, so if a company is involved in a societal tragedy, the chief executive is expected to take the leading role in making amends or reparations and expressing remorse," said Howard V. Perlmutter, a management professor at the University of Pennsylvania's Wharton School.

"In the United States," he added, "chief executives generally are not expected to assume personal blame." One reason, academicians say, is that Americans do not really believe that any one person can control the sprawling organizations that dominate business in the United States.

The board is the one body in the corporate structure designed and legally empowered to monitor management performance. But it is a monitoring system without accepted measuring rods.

Each board has broad latitude in deciding what measures of accountability it will apply to its managers and what sanctions it will impose if they fail on the job.

Sometimes boards oust top executives in anger over what they consider to be a capricious action. Occasionally, they do oust chief executives for poor job performance. Chief executive turnover has more than doubled in the past 10 to 15 years, according to Mr. Jennings. But a major reason for the surge is

See EXECUTIVES, Page 17.

Big U.K. Banks Raise Base Rate By Point, to 11%

Reuters

LONDON — Britain's major banks raised their base lending rates Tuesday by one point, to 11 percent, reflecting the weakness of sterling and uncertainty about world oil markets.

The Bank of England signaled the increase when it offered borrowing facilities to money markets at 11 percent.

The base rate had been cut four times from March to May, the last time to 10 percent.

The rates are those from which all other commercial loans are scaled upward.

Financial analysts had expected a rate increase, but many had predicted that a rise of 1.5 percent to 2 percent would be needed to stabilize sterling.

The government has been under pressure to curb above-target money growth, as fears of renewed inflation next year have recently resurfaced.

It also was believed that the government was anxious to avoid any base-rate increase until after the end of the ruling Conservative Party's annual conference last week.

The British pound, undermined by uncertainties on global oil markets and dragged down by a weak dollar, has been under pressure on currency markets for the past month.

Despite central bank intervention to boost its value, sterling's trade-weighted value against a basket of major currencies has fallen by 5 percent in the past month and repeatedly has hit all-time lows.

Sterling rallied Tuesday after the increase was announced, reaching a high in London of $1.4440. But it fell back later in the day and dealers said that was because the 1-point increase was seen as insufficient. Sterling ended in London at $1.4375, up slightly from Monday's close of $1.4345.

Share prices fell across the board on the London Stock Exchange as investors reacted to the increase. The Financial Times-Stock Exchange Index of 100 leading shares shed 19.8 points to 1,592.5

Dealers said the fall was fairly restrained, since a rate increase had been widely discounted over the past two weeks.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer, Nigel Lawson, defended his decision to delay an increase until this week. He said that had he intervened in the past few weeks when the markets were in turmoil, the increase would have been 2 percent.

"I waited for markets to settle down, so that a 1-percent rise would stick," Mr. Lawson said in a radio interview on the British Broadcasting Corp. "A 1-percent increase is what I consider necessary."

Mr. Lawson denied that there had been a sterling crisis and described Tuesday's increase as "a bit of sound, prudent economic management."

He said that he did not see the need for further rate increases and that Tuesday's move was enough to keep "conditions firmly on track, to keep inflation down."

OPEC Struggles With Quotas

United Press International

GENEVA — Oil ministers of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries struggled Tuesday to devise a production-sharing scheme that would satisfy Saudi Arabian demands for a bigger slice of total output and still prevent oil prices from collapsing.

With the plenary conference of 13 oil ministers in recess until at least Wednesday, a three-member panel sought out ministers individually for their views on the divisive issue of production sharing, or quotas.

The conference was thrown into disarray when Saudi Arabia suggested Monday that it would veto an extension of the current cartel output ceiling of 16.8 million barrels a day for September and October. Oil prices fell sharply after the Saudi cabinet statement, but recovered somewhat on Tuesday.

Ford Planning to Invest £1.46 Billion in U.K.

Reuters

BIRMINGHAM, England — Ford Motor Co. unveiled Tuesday a £1.46-billion investment plan for its British operation, the latest in a series of boosts from abroad for Britain's car industry.

Derek Barron, chairman and chief executive of the British subsidiary, said the five-year investment, worth $2.1 billion at current exchange rates, would be used chiefly to develop new vehicles, engines and transmissions.

"Ford's commitment is as strong as it ever was," Mr. Barron said at an international motor show in Birmingham.

"Our strength has only been achieved by a sustained program of investment that has held steady despite the ups and downs of short-term performance."

Mr. Barron said that new engines, to be produced at plants in Dagenham near London and at Bridgend in Wales, would make Britain the center of Ford's engine technology in Europe, with more than 80 percent of British engine production to be exported.

Elsewhere in Europe, Ford is engaged in a battle with Fiat SpA of Italy to gain control of Alfa Romeo SpA, the unprofitable state-owned Italian automaker.

Ford reportedly is prepared to take an initial 20-percent stake in Alfa, which it would raise to 51 percent in three years.

Industry analysts said the announcement by Ford, which is Britain's biggest vehicle maker, would be a major boost to Britain's troubled car industry.

It followed an announcement on Monday from Peugeot Talbot, the British subsidiary of the French company, that it plans to invest £20 million over the next two years in building a new car in the central city of Coventry.

Last month, Japan's second biggest car manufacturer, Nissan Motor Co., opened a factory in northeast England, where unemployment is high, and said it was bringing forward a planned $450-million expansion plan there.

Ford employs 45,000 people in 22 different locations around Britain.

Last year it produced 455,000 vehicles and posted pretax profits of £160 million.

The company's position contrasts sharply with that of Austin-Rover Group, a subsidiary of government-owned Rover Group PLC, which last month reported an operating loss of £71.1 million for the first half of this year.

Texas Air Bid For People Wins U.S. Backing

Reuters

WASHINGTON — The U.S. Transportation Department said Tuesday it had given tentative approval to Texas Air Corp.'s proposed $221-million acquisition of troubled People Express Inc.

It said it found that the transaction was "not likely to substantially reduce competition." However, it said it was concerned with possible anti-competitive effects on service out of Denver and between Newark, New Jersey, and Washington National Airport.

The department said the public would have until Oct. 21 to comment.

People Express also owns Denver-based Frontier Airlines, which has filed under bankruptcy laws for protection from creditors and has been grounded. People had said it faced default on more than $13 million in interest payments unless the merger went through.

People Express stock, which is traded over the counter, fell 12½ cents a share Tuesday to $2.875. Texas Air, traded on the American Exchange, was up $1.625 a share to $35.

EFHutton

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NYSE Most Actives

	Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
USX	42397	27¼	26½	26⅝	— ⅝
IBM	31412	122	119¾	120⅞	—1⅛
AmHes	22295	25⅝	23⅞	25½	+ ½
Mobil	18262	37⅛	36⅞	37	—1⅛
CPC Int	17522	75	70⅝	71¼	+1⅜
WnAirL	16407	12½	12¼	12⅜	
OcciPet	14185	29⅝	27⅞	29¼	+ ½
DeltaAr	13561	50	48⅜	49⅝	+1¼
MesaOf	13277	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	
AldStr s	12600	67	66⅝	67	+ ¼
Chevrn	11054	43¾	41½	42½	—1⅛
BnkAm	10765	14½	13⅝	13⅞	— ⅞
AMR	10750	62⅛	60½	60⅝	+ ⅜
NiaMP	10132	16⅜	15¾	16¼	— ⅛
Schimb	9871	33	32⅜	32⅜	— ½

Dow Jones Bond Averages

	Close	Ch'ge
Bonds	91.40	—0.05
Utilities	92.34	—0.07
Industrials	90.45	—0.04

Market Sales

NYSE 4 p.m. volume	116,820,000
NYSE prev. cons. close	66,408,130
Amex 4 p.m. volume	7,700,000
Amex prev. cons. close	3,220,000
OTC 4 p.m. volume	92,244,400
OTC prev. 4 p.m. volume	45,526,100
NYSE volume up	47,628,230
NYSE volume down	54,685,100
Amex volume up	2,284,410
Amex volume down	4,060,245
OTC volume up	32,976,953
OTC volume down	28,342,641

NYSE Diary

	Close	Prev.
Advanced	676	729
Declined	820	642
Unchanged	462	506
Total issues	1958	1877
New Highs	29	25
New Lows	19	22

NYSE Index

	High	Low	Close	Ch'ge
Composite	136.07	135.27	135.55	—0.34
Industrials	155.46	155.04	155.04	—0.35
Transp.	121.53	120.05	120.05	—0.44
Utilities	72.98	72.64	72.64	—0.30
Finance	144.21	143.67	143.67	+ 0.12

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.

	Buy	Sales	*Sh'rt
Oct. 13	125,814	257,789	1,136
Oct. 10	189,259	414,380	12,379
Oct. 9	203,326	480,521	27,740
Oct. 8	231,339	500,407	23,422
Oct. 7	203,519	478,940	30,062

*Included in the sales figures

Tuesday's NYSE Closing

Via The Associated Press

Dow Jones Averages

	Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Indus	1797.67	1816.51	1783.32	1800.20	+ 1.83
Trans	835.00	841.25	822.13	827.40	— 1.75
Util	198.53	199.74	196.80	198.30	— 0.46
Comp	718.19	724.61	710.82	714.78	— 0.28

AMEX Diary

	Close	Prev.
Advanced	227	225
Declined	311	234
Unchanged	243	243
Total Issues	781	702
New Highs	5	6
New Lows	15	9

Standard & Poor's Index

	High	Low	Close	Ch'ge
Industrials	261.71	259.44	260.46	—0.52
Transp.	202.93	199.48	200.20	—1.11
Utilities	110.52	109.52	109.85	—0.52
Finance	27.46	27.35	27.35	+0.02
SP 500	236.37	234.37	235.37	—0.34
SP 100	—	—	221.44	—0.45

NASDAQ Index

	Close	Ch'ge	Week Ago	Year Ago
Composite	352.77	— 0.29	352.38	284.97
Industrials	348.69	— 0.30	346.53	287.14
Finance	479.53	— 1.14	482.46	375.15
Insurance	432.35	+ 0.23	428.44	337.75
Utilities	323.65	+ 0.59	319.39	272.15
Banks	406.53	— 0.23	405.85	306.70
Transp.	331.51	+ 2.38	324.04	259.95

NASDAQ Diary

	Close	Prev.
Advanced	960	791
Declined	1,046	862
Unchanged	2,433	2,783
Total Issues	4,439	4,436

AMEX Most Actives

	Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
TexAir	7769	35	33½	35	+1⅜
Wickes	5284	6	5¾	6⅛	— ⅛
BAT	3756	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
TIE	2348	3⅛	2⅞	3	— ⅛
EchoB u	2478	23⅛	22⅝	22⅝	— ⅜
Amdahl	2004	19½	19	19	— ⅜
Alpholn	1827	7⅝	7½	7½	— ⅛
ImoOil g	1791	33¼	32⅝	33⅛	— ⅛
ICH s	1654	27⅞	27¼	27⅝	+ ⅛
FAusP n	1504	8⅛	8	8⅛	— ⅛
NanaB	1441	12⅝	12¼	12½	
OBrien n	1436	17½	16⅛	16⅞	—1⅜
LorTel n	1347	21	20⅛	20⅝	
HrnHar	1236	18⅞	18½	18½	— ⅜
Hasbr s	1135	25⅞	24⅞	25⅛	— ¼

AMEX Stock Index

High	Low	Close	Ch'ge
265.29	262.80	263.30	—1.88

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.

Stocks Finish Mixed on NYSE

United Press International

NEW YORK — Prices on the New York Stock Exchange ended mixed in moderate trading Tuesday as investors tried to sort out an uncertain economic environment and questions on future oil prices and interest rates.

The Dow Jones industrial average rose 1.83, to 1,800.20, but declining issues outpaced winners 816-673 among the 1,953 issues traded.

Transactions on the exchange were halted for about an hour because of a fire in an administrative office that forced evacuation of the trading floor. The Philadelphia Stock Exchange and the Chicago Board Options Exchange suspended options trading on indexes and Big Board issues during the halt.

Broader market indexes eased. The NYSE composite index slipped 0.34, to 135.55, Standard & Poor's 500-stock index slipped 0.54, to 235.37 and the price of an average share dropped 9 cents.

On the Big Board, 116.8 million shares changed hands, more than double the 55 million traded Monday.

"Investors are still worried that lower interest rates, lower oil prices and a weaker dollar still have not caused the economy to pick up," said Hugh Johnson, head of the investment policy committee at First Albany. "Other than the airline and petroleum groups, the market is going no place."

Stock prices gained in early trading, but the small gains generally were erased by some futures-related selling, traders said.

Selling was focused in the oil industry after analysts expressed doubts that the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries would be able to enforce current restrictions on oil production.

Analysts said airline issues benefited from news that the carriers are planning to raise fares. Cheaper fuel would also be a positive development for these issues, they noted.

Analysts said IBM continued to be a drag on the market.

"There is an awful lot of skepticism about IBM's prospects, not just for 1986, but for 1987," Mr. Johnson said.

Harry Villec of Sutro & Co. in San Francisco agreed that IBM's weakness was hurting the market. But he maintained that overall, the market is "very much closer to a bottom and to making a subsequent effort to establish new highs between 1,950 and 2,000 on the Dow.

USX was the most active NYSE-listed issue, easing ⅜ to 26⅝.

IBM followed, falling 1⅛ to 120⅞.

Most oil issues were lower after several analysts made negative comments about their earnings prospects. C.J. Lawrence's oil analyst, Fred Leuffer Jr., recommended selling the stocks.

Amerada Hess was an exception; the day's third-most active issue, it rose ½ to 25½. Meanwhile, Mobil fell 1⅛ to 37, Occidental Petroleum rose ½ to 29¼, Chevron fell 1⅛ to 42½, Phillips Petroleum slid ⅜ to 10⅛, Exxon slipped ¾ to 66⅛ and Schlumberger dropped ½ to 32⅜.

CPC International jumped 1⅜ to 71¼ in active trading.

(Continued on next left-hand page)

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Tuesday's NYSE Closing

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.

(Continued)

12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge
53⅞	37	PaPL pf	4.50	8.8		100z	51	51	51	— ½
[illegible]										

U.S. Futures

Via The Associated Press

Oct. 14

Grains

WHEAT (CBT)
5,000 bu minimum- dollars per bushel

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
3.07	2.44	Dec	2.78	2.80	2.76	2.80	+.02
3.08	2.43½	Mar	2.68	2.70	2.66½	2.69¼	+.02
3.08	2.33¾	May	2.52	2.55	2.51½	2.54¼	+.01¾
2.50	2.23¾	Jul	2.42½	2.43	2.40¾	2.42¼	
2.44	2.32	Sep	2.44	2.44	2.41¾	2.43	+.00¼
2.56	2.50½	Dec				2.50	

Est. Sales Prev. Sales 7,809
Prev. Day Open Int. 37,819 up 52

Metals

Livestock

Food

Industrials

Stock Indexes

Financial

Currency Options

PHILADELPHIA EXCHANGE — Oct. 14

r—Not traded. s—No option offered.
Last is premium (purchase price).
Source: AP.

Commodity Indexes

	Close	Previous
Moody's	911.00 f	913.80
Reuters	1,592.90	1,581.30
D.J. Futures	122.74	123.65
Com. Research	211.03	211.10

Moody's : base 100 : Dec. 31, 1931.
p - preliminary; f - final
Reuters : base 100 : Sep. 18, 1931.
Dow Jones : base 100 : Dec. 31, 1974.

Market Guide

CBT:	Chicago Board of Trade
CME:	Chicago Mercantile Exchange
IMM:	International Monetary Market Of Chicago Mercantile Exchange
NYCSCE:	New York Cocoa, Sugar, Coffee Exchange
NYCE:	New York Cotton Exchange
COMEX:	Commodity Exchange, New York
NYME:	New York Mercantile Exchange
KCBT:	Kansas City Board of Trade
NYFE:	New York Futures Exchange

NYSE Highs-Lows

NEW HIGHS 29

AMR Corp	CPC Intl	Calmat	CircuitCity
CnPw 450pf	DeltaAirl	DukeP pfG	FstChi adj p
FrMcRacP n	GoPacif	GaPac prB	GaPac prC
GtNorIron	GtNorNek	MesaRoyl	MichEnRes
Nat Distill	NewsLtd n	OvernTr s	Owenill 4pf
PiedmtAV s	PiedAvf pf	PSInd 944pf	PSInd 836pf
Rexham Cp	TWA pf	Unit Brands	Westvaco s
Yorkintl n			

NEW LOWS 19

Airlease n	AudioVid	Bell Indust	BestProd
Collind wt	Conseco n	CookUtd n	DeciaCap n
GoPw 376pf	IBM	Jewelcor s	VILTV pfD
NYS 375pfD	PerkinFmly n	Reich Chem	SSMC Inc n
USX 1075pf	Varco 2pf	Zayre s	

U.S. Automobile Sales Rise 22.6% in Last Days Of Incentive Programs

United Press International

DETROIT — U.S. automakers said Tuesday that car sales rose 22.6 percent for the first 10 days of October as purchasers took advantage of the final days of lucrative buyer-incentive programs.

The seven companies, General Motors Corp., Ford Motor Co., Chrysler Corp., Honda Motor Corp., American Motors Corp., Volkswagen of America and Nissan Motor Manufacturing U.S.A., reported combined sales of 247,623 cars in the United States during the 10-day period.

That compares with 202,002 units sold in the year-ago period.

The daily selling rate of 27,514 cars made Oct. 1-10 the highest selling period since 1978. The comparable daily selling rate last year was 22,445.

So far in 1986, the companies have sold 6.63 million cars, down 1.5 percent from the 6.73 million units sold in the 1985 period.

For the period, GM's sales rose 28.6 percent, while Ford posted a 23.3-percent gain. Chrysler reported a 2.5-percent increase from strong year-ago levels.

Among the smaller companies, AMC's sales were up 8.7 percent. It was the only car maker to announce that it would extend its zero-percent financing on most 1986-model vehicles through October.

Sales of Honda's U.S.-built models were up 152.4 percent due to increased capacity this year.

Sales of Volkswagen's domestic-made models fell 13.1 percent while Nissan reported a 20.4-percent decline from last year.

Most analysts believe the cut-rate financing and cash rebate offers that have buoyed the industry for more than a year will return sometime in mid-November after automakers see sales dry up without them.

"What we see in this period is the run-out effect — in other words buyers are running out to the dealers to take advantage of last-minute deals," said Arvid Jouppi, an analyst.

Mr. Jouppi said that he believed car sales would be weak in the next few periods and that incentives would return to the market by mid-November.

First Boston Offers $4 Billion in Securities Backed by Car Loans

Reuters

NEW YORK — First Boston Corp. on Tuesday unveiled terms for a record $4 billion in debt securities in the domestic market that are backed by low-interest car loans.

The Wall Street firm is acting as sole agent and through its newly formed asset-backed Securities Corp. unit. The securities are backed by the low-interest automobile loans of General Motors Acceptance Corp., a unit of General Motors Corp.

Investment bankers said that the offering may transform the asset-backed securities area just as collateralized mortgage obligations revolutionized the mortgage-backed bond market three years ago.

The offering consists of three tranches — nearly $2.11 billion, $585 million and $1.32 billion.

The first tranche of nearly $2.11 billion is of asset-backed securities with an average life of 1.05 years. They mature Oct. 17, 1988.

This tranche was given a 6.25-percent coupon and was priced at par. First Boston computed the yield at 6.297 percent, because a paydown for the tranche was included in the calculation. The yield is 69 basis points — or 0.69 of one percentage point — more than comparable U.S. Treasury paper.

A $585-million tranche of asset-backed securities has an average life of 2.20 years. Maturing April 17, 1989, the securities were given a 6.9-percent coupon and par pricing to yield 6.958 percent, or 75 basis points over Treasuries.

The final $1.32-billion tranche has an average life of 3.04 years. These securities mature on Oct. 15, 1990. This tranche was given a 6.95-percent coupon and was priced at 99.313 to yield 7.266 percent, or 80 basis points over comparable Treasuries.

Investment bankers said the various spreads over Treasuries were slightly narrower than the spreads found generally in collateralized mortgage obligations.

Automobile loans, like mortgages, can be paid at any time, investment bankers explained. However, far fewer car loans are prepaid than are mortgages, they added.

Paris Commodities

Oct. 14

Source: Bourse du Commerce.

Asian Commodities

Oct. 14

Source: Reuters.

London Commodities

Oct. 14

Sources: Reuters and London Petroleum Exchange (gasoil).

London Metals

Oct. 14

Source: AP.

Dividends

Oct. 14

Company	Per	Amt	Pay	Rec
Increased				
Sargent Welch Scient	Q	.40	11-28	11-7
Usual				
Dana Corp	Q	.32	12-15	11-26
TSI Inc	S	.04	1-5	12-12

a-annual; m-monthly; q-quarterly; s-semi-annual

Source: UPI.

DM Futures Options

W. German Mark-125,000 marks, cents per mark

Oct. 14

Strike Price	Calls-Settle Dec	Calls-Settle Mar	Calls-Settle Jun	Puts-Settle Dec	Puts-Settle Mar	Puts-Settle Jun
49	2.07	2.47	3.15	0.20	0.70	1.12
50	1.26	2.06	2.57	0.38	1.13	1.50
51	0.84	1.54	2.07	1.05	1.60	1.95
52	0.48	1.13	—	1.46	—	2.47
53	0.27	0.82	1.27	—	—	—

Estimated total vol. 4,468
Calls: Mon. vol. 1,480 open int. 45,357
Puts: Mon. vol. 2,505 open int. 42,453
Source: CME.

U.S. Treasuries

Oct. 14

	Discount Bid	Offer	Yield	Prev. Yield
3-month bill	5.33	5.11	5.26	5.19
6-month bill	5.18	5.16	5.38	5.31
1-year bill	5.37	5.35	5.66	5.27

	Bid	Offer	Yield	Prev. Yield
30-yr. bond	99 24/32	99 26/32	7.27	7.46

Source: Salomon Brothers.

Merrill Lynch Treasury index: n.a.
Change for the day: n.a.
Average yield: n.a. %
Source: Merrill Lynch.

Swiss Trade Deficit Narrows

Reuters

BERN — Switzerland had a trade deficit of 602.8 million Swiss francs ($373 million) in September after a slightly downward revised shortfall of 751.2 million francs in August, the Federal Customs Office said Tuesday. In September 1985 the deficit was 696.1 million Swiss francs.

Spot Commodities

Oct. 14

Commodity	Today	Prev.
Aluminum, lb	[illegible]	[illegible]
Coffee, lb	[illegible]	[illegible]
Copper electrolytic, lb	[illegible]	[illegible]
Iron FOB, ton	213.00	[illegible]
Lead, lb	[illegible]	[illegible]
Printcloth, yd	[illegible]	[illegible]
Silver, troy oz	[illegible]	[illegible]
Steel (billets), ton	473.00	[illegible]
Steel (scrap), ton	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tin, lb	[illegible]	[illegible]
Zinc, lb	[illegible]	[illegible]

Source: AP.

S&P 100 Index Options

Oct. 14

Total call volume 154,891
Total call open int. 725,896
Total put volume 179,414
Total put open int. 784,824
Index:
High 222.86 Low 220.15 Close 221.44 — 0.46
Source: CBOE.

Northrop Has $30-Million Loss

The Associated Press

LOS ANGELES — Northrop Corp. reported Tuesday a loss of $30.5 million in the third quarter ended Sept. 30, compared with a profit of $47.8 million a year earlier. It blamed a $90-million write-off on a secret military contract. Revenue for the quarter rose 4.1 percent, to $1.26 billion.

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SINESS ROUNDUP

ıase Earnings Off 7% in Quarter

By Mary Tobin
ınited Press International

/ YORK — Chase Manhat-
ıp. said Tuesday that its
ıarter earnings declined 7
from a year earlier, while
ırgan & Co. reported a 1-
gain. Both companies con-
to put profits into loan-loss
s in the quarter and to in-
their capital bases.
large money-center banks
d good gains — 25 percent
st Chicago Corp., 18.9 per-
Security Pacific Corp., Los
s, and 11.9 percent for Ir-
ık Corp., New York.
e, whose flagship Chase
ıttan Bank is the third-larg-
the United States, said it
$138 million, or $1.55 a
in the third quarter, down
149 million, or $1.74 a share,
earlier.
rgan, parent of Morgan
nty Trust, the fifth-largest
nk, said its earnings rose to
million, or $2.29 a share,
$209.4 million, or $2.31 a
a year earlier, when reduced
e taxes added a one-time in-
to profits.

Morgan said its 1986 earnings would have increased 24 percent without the 1985 tax factor. Chase's decline came despite a $60-million gain from the sale of its Computer Power Inc. subsidiary, proceeds of which it put into loan-loss provisions. The company said it added $80 million to loss reserves in the quarter.

Loan charge-offs were slightly lower in the quarter, at $118 million, of which $66 million was in the consumer area, $26 million in domestic commercial loans, and $26 million in international loans.

Chase's earnings in traditional banking areas also were partly offset by a substantial increase in expenses — a $30-million one-time charge related to liquidation of domestic and foreign offices and $27 million related to the recent acquisition of Chase Bank of Ohio.

Morgan raised its primary capital to 8.26 percent of assets from 7.56 percent at quarter-end 1985.

Morgan's flat three-month earnings were attributed to a $47.9-million reduction in net gains from securities transactions and to the fact that reduced taxes raised 1985 third-quarter earnings by $39.4 million. Without this adjustment, last year's third-quarter net would have been $170 million.

Morgan put aside $70 million for possible credit losses in the third quarter, down from $125 million a year earlier.

Among other large banks:

● First Chicago Corp., parent of First National Bank of Chicago, said third-quarter earnings rose 25 percent, to a record $72.3 million, or $1.24 a share, from $58 million, or $1.04 a share, a year earlier, despite a substantial increase, to $155 million, in loan-loss reserves.

● Security Pacific Corp. said net rose 19 percent, to $99.9 million, or $1.25 a share, from $84 million, or $1.14 a share, a year earlier.

● Irving Bank Corp., parent of Irving Trust Co., earned $32.6 million, or $1.73 a share, up 12 percent from $29.1 million, or $1.55 a share, a year earlier.

● National Westminster Bank USA, subsidiary of one of Britain's largest banks, said earnings were up 29 percent, to $17.1 million from $13.3 million a year earlier.

Kuwaitis Seen In Banco Buy

Reuters

MADRID — An unidentified Kuwaiti investment group is believed to have become the top single shareholder in Spain's biggest bank Tuesday when it acquired a 5-percent stake in Banco Central, banking sources said.

A top-ranking official at the Banco Central said "it was quite possible a Kuwaiti group was behind the purchase," but declined to confirm it. "All we can say is that today we sold 3.5 million shares to a Swiss investment group for $110 million."

Other banking sources identified the Swiss group involved as GSM Securities Management AG acting on behalf of a Kuwaiti investment group. Oil industry sources pointed out that Banco Central owns CEPSA, Spain's largest privately owned oil refiner. They said that the sale could enable CEPSA to buy Kuwaiti crude on advantageous terms.

COMPANY NOTES

Boeing Co. and Japan Air Lines have agreed that JAL will buy five Boeing Co. 747 and six Boeing 767 aircraft worth a total of $869 million. Four of the jets will be short-range jumbos for domestic service to replace airliners scheduled to be withdrawn from service. These are being withdrawn under a program started after the August 1985 crash of a JAL 747 short-range model in central Japan in which 520 people died.

De Beers Consolidated Mines Ltd. is to raise rough diamond prices by 7 percent. The South African company, which markets about 80 percent of the world's diamonds, through the Central Selling Organization in London, raised prices by 7.5 percent in May, the first increase in three years. It said the fall in the value of the dollar was the major factor in the latest increase.

Eastern Airlines' union leaders are urging the Securities and Exchange Commission to block the carrier's impending $676-million takeover by Texas Air Corp. and are pressing Eastern employees to buy out the company. They will also ask Eastern's board to reverse the merger agreement. A union representative called the agreement "a hastily conceived plan developed in an atmosphere of intimidation."

Galeries Lafayette SA posted a loss of 10.8 million francs ($1.66 million) in the six months to June 30 against a 14.3-million-franc profit a year earlier. Sales fell to 1.12 billion francs from 1.16 billion. The Paris stores group cited a drop in sales to American tourists afraid of terrorism, which, it said, has damaged prospects for a recovery. A bomb injured a number of people at a Galeries Lafayette store last December.

Grundig AG, the West German electronics group controlled by Philips NV of the Netherlands, has acquired a stake of about 80 percent in a Swiss company, Atek NC-Systems AG, that is active in computer-aided design. It did not say how much the holding is worth.

Kerr-McGee Corp., of Oklahoma, and Saudi Arabia's Shairco are to build a 45,000 ton-a-year titanium dioxide plant at Yanbu on the Red Sea. The joint venture will be known as Crystal Pigment Co. It is estimated that the project will cost $120 million.

Peugeot SA's Peugeot Talbot U.K. subsidiary will assemble a new car at its plant near Coventry, England, in a £20-million ($28.7-million) investment that is expected to create 1,000 jobs. The new middle-range model is to go into production next autumn. Production of the same model is expected to begin in France about six months earlier.

Rover Group PLC, the British state-owned automaker, has agreed to sell a majority stake in its Australian unit, JRA Ltd., to a consortium that includes JRA management and a group of local investors, JRA's managing director, Phil Hovell, said. He gave no percentage or price, but it will be Australia's largest management buyout, he said.

Thomson-CSF, the French electronics group that is 50.4 percent owned by state-owned Thomson SA, said that net profit for first half of 1986 jumped to 1.21 billion francs ($186.58 million), from 337 million in the first half last year. It said it expects net profit to surge to at least 2 billion francs this year from 960 million in 1985.

Glaxo Reports 52% Jump in Pretax Profit

By Warren Getler
International Herald Tribune

LONDON — Glaxo Holdings PLC, one of the world's fastest-growing pharmaceutical companies, reported Tuesday a 52-percent increase in pretax profit for the fiscal year ended June 30.

The company also said it had surpassed a powerful U.S. competitor, SmithKline Beckman Corp., in capturing the largest share of the world market for anti-ulcer drugs.

Glaxo, whose 1985-86 group sales of £1.43 billion made it the world's ninth largest pharmaceutical group, according to company estimates, said that pretax profit rose to £611.6 million ($874 million at current exchange rates), from £402.9 million in 1984-85.

Glaxo said that per-share earnings rose 44.6 percent, to 54.1 pence, from 37.4 pence.

Net profit showed a 44-percent increase, to £403.1 million, from £280.4 million in 1984-85.

The group's profits were well above market expectations. Barclays Bank PLC's investment unit, de Zoete & Bevan, earlier this month had forecast a 27-percent rise in pretax profit.

Group sales climbed a marginal 2 percent, from £1.41 billion in 1984-85. However, these sales figures reflected the disposal of certain subsidiaries in 1985-86.

Unadjusted sales would have been 26 percent higher, to £1.4 billion from £1.1 billion. Also explaining the difference between sales and profit increases was the rise in sales of high-profit-margin drugs.

Glaxo's share prices initially jumped 30 pence on the London Stock Exchange, to 970 pence, after the report, but closed 10 pence lower than Monday at 930, as share prices across the board fell in reaction to a mid-day 1-point rise in U.K. base interest rates.

Sales in the United States, the company's largest single market, surged 74 percent, to $620 million, reflecting a three-fold increase over the past three years, Glaxo said.

World-group volume would have been £66 million higher if the pound's value against the dollar had remained at the same level through June 1986 that it was in June 1985, said Kenneth Thompson, a Glaxo financial director.

Bernard Taylor, chief executive, said that 60 percent of sales growth could be attributed to sales of Zantac, the anti-ulcer drug that competes head on with SmithKline's Tagamet in a global market said to be growing 20 percent a year.

Mr. Taylor said sales of Zantac had jumped 40 percent, to £606 million — or 42 percent of total revenue — and thereby had lifted Glaxo's share of the anti-ulcer market to 48 percent by June 30, from 37 percent a year earlier.

At the end of the first quarter of the current fiscal year, Glaxo's world market share reached 49 percent of anti-ulcer drugs, edging out SmithKline, he said.

Time Inc. to Acquire Scott, Foresman

The Associated Press

NEW YORK — Time Inc. has agreed to acquire Scott, Foresman & Co., one of the leading U.S. textbook publishers, from SFN Companies Inc. for $520 million in cash, the companies said Tuesday.

SFN also said it had agreed to sell its South-Western Publishing Co., another educational publisher, to International Thomson Organization Ltd. of Toronto for $270 million in cash.

In addition, SFN said it intended to liquidate its remaining assets.

SFN said the sales were motivated by changes in tax laws scheduled to become effective Jan. 1. It did not specify those changes.

Scott, Foresman, which is based in Glenview, Illinois, estimated it will have revenue of $200 million for 1986.

SFN was taken private last year through a leveraged buyout. It now is owned by a group of investors consisting of venture-banking affiliates of E.M. Warburg, Pincus & Co., Hallmark Cards Inc. and SFN senior management.

Earlier this month, SFN sold its television and radio stations to Pegasus Broadcasting Inc. for $154 million in cash.

BUSINESS PEOPLE

Morgan Stanley Names Analysts in U.K., Japan

By Arthur Higbee
International Herald Tribune

Morgan Stanley Group Inc. of New York said that John C. Wellemeyer, a managing director, is moving from New York to London, where he will run the firm's European equity research. It also announced the addition to its London-based research group of three European equity analysts: Alain Galene, Lindsay Jenkins and Kai Hedbabny.

Morgan Stanley has also added two analysts to its Japanese equity research department in Tokyo: Yushiro Ikuyo, who will cover the banking and leasing industries, and John Schultz, who will handle research for the machine-tool, machinery, and automotive-equipment industries.

A spokesman said the expansion was not directly related to the so-called "Big Bang" deregulation of financial services in London on Oct. 27. Rather, he said, it is part of an effort "to expand and decentralize international research."

In New York, Mr. Wellemeyer, 47, ran international research specializing in oil-field services analysis. In London, in addition to managing European equity research, he will continue to follow the oil industry and will also cover selected European oil companies.

Mr. Galene was assistant director of research at Société d'Analyse Financière et Economique in Paris, the research subsidiary of the Paribas group, before joining Morgan Stanley. He will lead research for French companies.

Ms. Jenkins will be responsible for research in the British healthcare and household products industries. Mr. Hedbabny will handle research on the European automobile industry.

Chemical New York Corp. has named two new executives to high posts within its global investment-banking unit based in London as part of its campaign to become a major player in world corporate finance and capital markets.

John Howland-Jackson, 37, a Briton, formerly director of the international capital markets division at Kleinwort Benson Ltd., was named managing director in charge of Chemical's London-based investment banking subsidiary, Chemical Bank International Ltd.

Cyrus Ardalan, 35, a British-educated Iranian and a former division chief at the World Bank in charge of dealings with central banks worldwide, will be managing director of new products development, based in New York.

Mr. Ardalan's position is a new one. Mr. Howland-Jackson replaces Alexander S. Gibson who, Chemical said, is leaving the bank to pursue other career opportunities.

Coca-Cola Co. says that Richard C. Gallop, president and chief operating officer of its Columbia Pictures Industries division and executive vice president of Coca-Cola's entertainment business sector, has resigned to join Allen & Co., the investment banking firm.

Allen was the investment banker to Columbia and has continued as principal investment banker to Coca-Cola's entertainment sector.

Mr. Gallop, 47, a lawyer, will remain a consultant to Coca-Cola's entertainment unit.

MCA Inc., the Los Angeles-based entertainment company, has appointed Al Rush as chairman and Robert Harris as president of its MCA television group. Mr. Rush, 60, had been president of the group and Mr. Harris had been president of one of its branches, Universal Television. The chairmanship is a newly created post.

Gould Inc. of Rolling Meadows, Illinois, a maker of electronics equipment, says its vice chairman, David Simpson, will retire at the end of this year. No successor is to be named.

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of
NATIONALE-NEDERLANDEN N.V.
DELFT

As provided in the Terms and Conditions Redemption Group No. 3, amounting to Dfls. 15,000,000.–, has been drawn for redemption on November 15, 1986 and includes the Note which bears consecutive number 3 and all Notes bearing a consecutive number which is 4, or a multiple of 4, higher than 3. The notes are payable as from

November 17, 1986

at

Algemene Bank Nederland N.V.
(Central Paying Agent)
Bank Mees & Hope NV
Amsterdam-Rotterdam Bank N.V.
Pierson, Heldring & Pierson N.V.
Nederlandsche Middenstandsbank nv
in Amsterdam;
Rabobank Nederland
in Utrecht;
Algemene Bank Nederland (Schweiz)
in Zurich, Geneva and Chiasso;
Schweizerischer Bankverein
in Basle;
S.G. Warburg Securities
in London;
Banque Générale du Luxembourg S.A.
in Luxembourg.

October 15, 1986.

ke Unit egisters for ock Offer

ıted by Our Staff From Dispatches

LANTA — Coca-Cola Enter-
Inc., the newly formed, whol-
ned bottling subsidiary of
-Cola Co., Tuesday an-
ed terms for its initial public
offering, which could raise
than $1.5 billion.
registration statement filed
he Securities and Exchange
ission called for 60.69 mil-
hares to be offered in the
d States and Canada and an-
10.71 million shares to be
d overseas.
company said it had an over-
ment option of 5 million

its preliminary prospectus,
Cola Enterprises estimated
itial public offering price
be in the range of $21 to $24
are.
Atlanta-based parent com-
which had announced plans
er 51 percent of Coca-Cola
rises publicly, will own 68
n shares, or 49 percent of the
nding shares, once the offer-
completed.
a-Cola Enterprises, the larg-
ca-Cola bottler in the world,
rmed after the parent com-
acquisition of the bottling
tions of Beatrice Cos. and the
n family.
stock offering, which will
once the registration state-
becomes effective, will be
ged in the United States and
la by Allen & Co., First Bos-
orp., Salomon Brothers and
son Lehman Brothers.
(AP, Reuters)

ple Profit Rose 47% in Quarter

The Associated Press

EW YORK — Apple Com-
r Inc. said Tuesday that its
t rose 47 percent in the
h quarter, to $32.9 million
$22.4 million a year earli-
evenue rose 25 percent, to
8 million, from $409.7 mil-
a year earlier, the computer
r said.
ple, based in Cupertino,
rnia, said that for the fis-
ear ended Sept. 26, profit
151 percent, to $154 mil-
from $61.2 million the pre-
year. Revenue for the year
lmost flat at $1.90 billion,
ared with $1.92 billion a
earlier.

EXECUTIVES: *Calling America's Corporate Management to Account*

ued from first finance page)

utside forces, such as credi-
nions or the media, push
to act.
explains the departures in
t year or so of chief execu-
such companies as Amax
Bethlehem Steel Corp.,
ng-Pittsburgh Steel Corp.
ack & Decker Corp. These
ve changes were, by and
xtraordinary events, rather
e product of a rational, on-
ndgment of executive per-
ce by watchdog boards.
her a precipitous drop in Al-
y International's stock price
ge losses cost Robert J.
y his job as Allegheny's chief
ve. He was forced to resign
gust only after Business
magazine reported that the
les and Exchange Commis-
s investigating the company
stionable business practices
r providing its executives
lavish life style.
a Laurence A. Tisch, chair-
Loews Corp., CBS Inc.'s
shareholder, moved last
to oust the floundering com-
chairman, Thomas Wyman,
r. Tisch acknowledged that
not planned on acting when
His hand was forced by
ek magazine, which chron-
detail the turmoil at CBS.
arly, Mr. Armacost's an-
ment last week that he
eave BankAmerica came af-
nths of public criticism of a
arked by huge losses. An-
utside event was the final
bid by First Interstate Ban-
buy BankAmerica.

The lack of managerial accountability is rooted in American culture. "People here are reluctant to overturn authority," said Abraham Zaleznik, the Matsushita professor of leadership at the Harvard Business School and a psychoanalyst.

"Only when there is a real catastrophe will there be enough of a movement to remove the person in a position of authority," added Barbara Kellerman, professor of political science at Fairleigh Dickinson University's Institute for Leadership.

Americans are taught from an early age to value and respect individuality, to resent meddling with their business affairs, and to distrust any system that smacks of a Big Brother type of watchdog. That often translates into a distaste for checks and balances on executive behavior, even from a chief executive's board.

Board members grow up in the same culture — even the same country clubs — as the managers they are expected to oversee, and to come down hard on those managers runs against their nature. Sources close to the board of BankAmerica say that one key reason Mr. Armacost kept his job as long as he did was the steadfast loyalty of his directors. Charles Schwab, the only BankAmerica director known to have challenged Mr. Armacost — unsuccessfully — recently resigned from the board in frustration.

Similarly, experts say that friendships are the reason that Eastern Air Lines Inc.'s outsider-dominated board stuck by Frank Borman, Eastern's chairman, while his relations with Eastern's unions — and Eastern's financial health — deteriorated. "If they were not his personal friends, they were his intense admirers," said Mr. Taylor of Fordham, who was nominated to Eastern's board by the airline's pilots. Mr. Borman resigned only after Texas Air Corp. agreed to take over his company.

The practice of appointing internal nominating committees to choose "impartial" outside directors has not helped weed out bias.

"In many cases, the nominating committees act as the arm and will of the chief executive, who feeds them names," said Gerard R. Roche, chairman of Heidrick & Struggles, the recruiting firm.

The board system has other problems built into it. Directors often own little of the company's stock, and do not have a vested personal interest in the company's performance. T. Boone Pickens Jr., chairman of Mesa Petroleum Corp., said his company's examination of 1985 proxies disclosed that directors and officers of the 200 companies that belong to the Business Roundtable own what he considers a paltry five-tenths of 1 percent of their companies' outstanding shares.

Asia Pacific Growth Fund

Weekly net asset value on 10-10-1986 US $27.76

Listed on the Amsterdam Stock Exchange

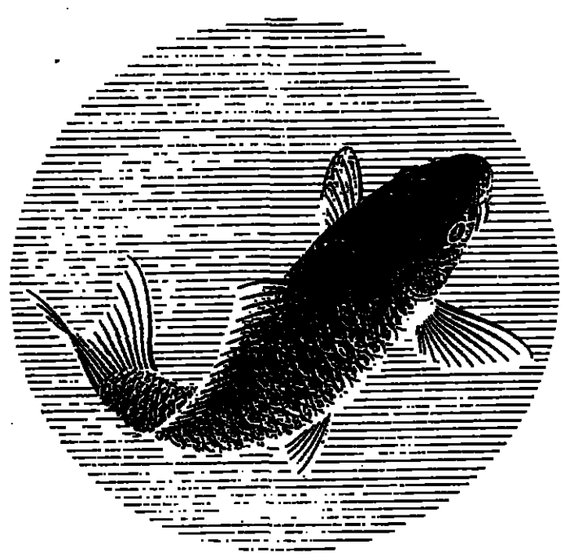
Information:
Pierson, Heldring & Pierson N.V.
Herengracht 214,
1016 BS Amsterdam.

USIF, REAL ESTATE

Notice is hereby given that the annual general meeting of the shareholders of USIF, Real Estate (USIF) will be held at the Nassau Beach Hotel (Gulfstream room) West Bay Street on the island of new providence in the Commonwealth of the Bahamas, on Friday, the 5th day of December 1986 at 10:00 o'clock in the forenoon for the following purposes:

1. To consider and, if thought fit, to approve the appointment of Messrs. Coopers and Lybrand of Nassau, N.P. Bahamas, as the auditors of USIF for the current fiscal period, and
2. any other business which may properly come before the meeting.

Dated this day of October 1986, ROYWEST TRUST CORPORATION (BAHAMAS) Limited
Custodian Trustee.



Ideal Timing For A Prudent Diversification

Banque Indosuez announces the Pacific Gold Fund – the first managed portfolio of gold, silver and platinum mining shares to be established in the Far East.

Its objective is capital growth, but an annual dividend of 5 percent is also expected.

This unique fund invests in mining shares. Futures and options may also be included, in a limited manner. And the worldwide geographical diversification of the fund ensures a prudent spread of risk.

The Pacific Gold Fund is a professionally managed portfolio designed for an attractive return on capital. Offering individual investment participation in a gold portfolio at a much lower cost than by directly purchasing shares.

Our introductory period ends on October 31, 1986. Until then, units may be bought at the initial price of US$10. With no subscription charge. Thereafter, the price of units, and the annual dividends, may go up as well as down.

For more information, contact either John Chan in Hong Kong on 5-214231, or Eric Lafeuille in Paris on 45·61·20·20, or apply to any branch of Banque Indosuez.

PACIFIC GOLD FUND

太平洋黃金基金

INDOSUEZ ASIA INVESTMENT SERVICES LIMITED

SUITE 2606-2607, ONE EXCHANGE SQUARE, HONG KONG. TEL. 5-214231-214236 TELEX. b1413 ISAIS HX FACSIMILE NO. 852121-48218

Tuesday's AMEX Closing

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.
Via The Associated Press

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge
A										
11¼	6¾	ACI Hld				75	8¾	8½	8¾	+ ⅛
12⅝	10	ACI pf	1.20	10.1		19	11⅞	11¾	11⅞	
6¾	¼	ADI				80	1⅛	⅞	1	
17¾	9¼	AL Lab s	.12	.9	20	6	13¼	13¼	13¼	
8¾	2⅝	AM Intl			90	527	5⅝	5¼	5⅝	
30¾	24½	AM Inf pf	2.00	7.8		85	25⅝	25¼	25⅝	+ ⅜
4	2½	AOI n			15	6	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
124	78½	ATT Fd	5.73e	5.2		84	110¾	110	110	— ¼
41¼	26¼	ATT F wi				6	37⅝	37⅛	37⅛	— ⅜
12⅞	7½	AcmeU	.32	4.1	28	12	7⅞	7⅝	7⅞	
15⅝	8¼	Action	.06e	.6	10	182	10¼	10	10⅛	+ ⅛
3¼	1⅛	Acton				30	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	— ⅛
3½	1⅞	AdmRs			22	3	2⅛	2	2	
21½	12⅞	AdRusl	.16b	.8	17	115	21¼	20⅝	20⅝	— ¼
67¾	38⅝	AfilPb s	.44	.7	32	66	62	61	62	+1⅛
12	6	AirExp			25	13	10⅝	10⅛	10¼	— ⅛
1⅜	¼	Alamco			6	85	½	⅜	½	
9¾	5¾	AlbaW				15	7	7	7	+ ⅛
40	8½	Alfin s			25	254	22	20⅝	21⅝	— ⅜
17⅞	7	Alphaln				1827	7⅝	7½	7½	— ⅜
11¾	3½	AlpinGr			23	10	9	9	9	
⅞	⅛	Altex n				31	⅛	⅛	⅛	— ⅛
48½	32½	Alcoa pf	3.75	8.5		700z	44	43	44	+1½
26¼	12	Alza s			40	923	18¾	17⅞	18⅛	+ ⅜
6⅛	2	AmBrit	.08	1.5		18	5½	5½	5½	
21½	10⅜	Amdahl	.20	1.1	37	2002	19⅛	19	19	— ⅛
15½	9¾	AmBilt	.15	1.3	6	2	12	12	12	+ ⅛
17	13⅛	AmCbl n			5	85	15	14⅞	15	+ ⅛
8¾	3⅞	AmCap			10	16	5⅛	5	5	— ⅛
5⅝	3½	AExFF wt				299	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	
17	4½	AFruc A			30	15600z	14⅞	14¼	14⅞	
16⅞	4¼	AFruc B			30	300z	14½	14½	14½	— ⅛
7⅜	3½	AHlthM			7	8	4	3⅞	3⅞	
15½	6¼	Alsrael	.30e	2.0	6	35	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	+ ¼
23½	13⅞	AMzeA	.52	2.6		2	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	— ¼
7¼	2	AMBld				255	2⅜	2¼	2¼	— ⅛
5	2⅜	AmOil				76	5	4⅞	5	
54½	38⅜	APetf		4.1		6	49½	49	49	— ¾
⅜	⅛	AmPtr rt				1	⅛	⅛	⅛	
14¼	8	APrec s	.18	1.5	63	47	12	11¾	12	
9¼	6¾	AmRlty			14	14	8	7¾	8	
15½	3½	AmRoyl	.711		3	1003	5¼	5	5	— ⅛
13⅞	3½	AScIE			98	30	5⅛	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
2	1¼	ASci wt				50	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
10½	4½	ATechC			8	6	4¾	4¾	4¾	
71½	49	A xon un	3.55	5.3		6	66½	66½	66½	—1½
56	44¼	A xon pr	3.55	6.7		13	53½	53¼	53¼	— ¼
15⅝	5½	A xon sc				106	13⅝	13⅛	13⅛	— ¼
11¾	8¼	Amrcr n			27	140	11½	11⅜	11½	— ⅛
3	1¼	Ampal	.06	3.2	8	6	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
16	5½	Andal			18	30	13½	13⅜	13½	+ ¼
19⅝	16⅛	AngIF n	1.56e	9.0		6	17¼	17¼	17¼	— ¼
1⅞	¾	AngEn n				25	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	— ⅛
⅜	⅛	AngEn wt				21	¼	¼	¼	
11¾	5¾	Arlev			12	3	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
7⅜	3½	Armtrn				1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
10	4½	Armel				1	7½	7½	7½	
30¾	17¾	Arundl			9	1	26¼	26¼	26¼	
10	5⅛	Asmr g	.20	3.0	52	368	7¼	6¾	6¾	— ⅜
17⅞	6⅛	Astrex			9	23	8⅝	8⅜	8⅝	
3⅛	⅞	Astrotc				307	1⅛	1	1	— ⅛
1⅛	⅜	AtlsCM				126	⅜	⅜	⅜	+ ⅛
5	3	Atlas wt				10	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	

ADVERTISEMENT

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS (Quotations Supplied by Funds Listed) 14 Oct. 1986

Net asset value quotations are supplied by the Funds listed with the exception of some quotes based on issue price.
The marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied: (d) - daily; (w) - weekly; (b) - bi-monthly; (r) - regularly; (i) - irregularly.

AL MAL MANAGEMENT
-(w) Al-Mal Trust, S.A. — $ 246.89
BANK JULIUS BAER & CO. Ltd.
-(d) Baerbond — SF 895.70
-(d) Conbar — SF 1414.00
-(d) Equibaer America — $ 1261.00
-(d) Equibaer Europe — SF 1542.00
-(d) Equibaer Pacific — SF 1371.00
-(d) Grobar — SF 1831.00
-(d) Stockbar — SF 1786.00
-(d) SFR-BAER — SF 993.00

DM - Deutsche Mark; BF - Belgium Francs; FL - Dutch Florin; LF - Luxembourg Francs; ECU - European Currency Unit; SF - Swiss Francs; a - asked; + - Offer Prices; b - bid change P/V $10 to $1 per unit; N.A. - Not Available; N.C. - Not Communicated; o - New; S - suspended; S/S - Stock Split; * - Ex-Dividend; ** - Ex-Rts; *** - Gross Performance Index December; • - Redempt- Price- Ex-Coupon; •• - Formerly Worldwide Fund Ltd; @ - Offer Price incl. 3% prelim. charge; ++ - daily stock price as on Amsterdam Stock Exchange

Be sure that your fund is listed in this space daily. Telex Matthew GREENE at 613595F for further information.

AMEX Highs-Lows

NEW HIGHS 5

EECO s | ObrienEgy n | Pentastic | Presteel
Std Shares

NEW LOWS 16

AmerSci wt | Baruch Fost | BergenBrun | BiscV Sup
ConnerCorp | Crowley Mil | FalWwaBco | Greenman
Ionics | LaurentCap | MarsGeh n | Hudson
Ransburg | Semtech | TIE Comm |

BUSINESS PROFILE
IN THE IHT EVERY SATURDAY.
INDIVIDUAL CASE HISTORIES OF SUCCESS AND FAILURE — WORLDWIDE

Floating-Rate Notes

Oct. 14

Dollars

Issuer/Mat.	Coupon	Next	Bid	Asked
Alaska Finance Jul01	6.788	15-01	100.12	100.22
Allied Irish 95	7¼	10-12	100.12	100.22
Allied Irish 92	7	17-10	100.00	100.10
Allied Irish Perp	7⅝	20-11	98.00	98.50
American Express 97	6⅝	29-12	100.21	100.31
Atlantic Fin 89/94	6¾	28-11	99.25	99.75

Pounds Sterling

Deutsche Marks

E.C.U.

Japanese Yen

Source: Credit Suisse-First Boston, London

Dfls. 60,000,000.-
10¼% bearer Notes of 1980
due 1984/1987
of

N.V. NEDERLANDSE GASUNIE

THIRD ANNUAL REDEMPTION INSTALMENT

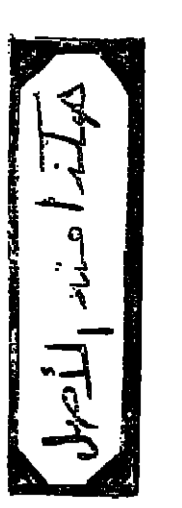
Notes belonging to Redemption Group No. 1 will be redeemed on and after

NOVEMBER 15, 1986

in accordance with the drawing effected on September 26, 1986 pursuant to the Terms and Conditions.

Paying Agents:
Amsterdam-Rotterdam Bank N.V.
Algemene Bank Nederland N.V.
Bank Mees & Hope NV
Pierson, Heldring & Pierson N.V.
in Amsterdam
Swiss Bank Corporation
in Basel
Commerzbank Aktiengesellschaft
in Frankfurt/Main
and
Banque Générale du Luxembourg S.A.
in Luxembourg

October 15, 1986



هكذا من الأصل

RRENCY MARKETS

tervention Fails to Boost Dollar

Reuters

W YORK — The dollar was but mostly lower Tuesday, a concerted action by Euro-central banks, particularly Germany and Switzerland, said.

lers said the intervention was nded to reverse the dollar's d downward trend, but it d that the authorities were ined to taking concrete steps vent an unruly fall.

coordinated official pur- of about $500 million in the market — the second such in a week — prompted a of short-covering in Europe ad only a fleeting impact on rading that was returning to il after Monday's Columbus oliday, dealers said.

intervention pushed up the dollar to a midsession fix in Frankfurt of 1.9814 Deutsche marks. It later fell back to close at 1.9745 DM in Frankfurt and London, down from 1.9785 on Monday.

Later in New York, the dollar closed at 1.9760 Deutsche marks, down from Monday's close of 1.9785 DM.

In other New York trading, the dollar rose to 1.6173 Swiss francs from Monday's close of 1.6135, but fell to 153.95 yen from 154.25 and to 6.4715 French francs from 6.4825.

"Europe bought dollars, expecting the U.S. to react, but when it didn't, they had to dump them again," said a chief dealer at a major European bank.

Dealers in Europe said that foreign-exchange markets were likely to drive the dollar still lower to test the central banks' resolve.

Sterling was boosted slightly by the increase in British bank rates to 11 percent, but dealers called the 1-point rise insufficient.

"In the end, it was pretty much a non-event," one trader said.

Sterling closed in London at $1.4375, up only slightly from Monday's close of $1.4345. It showed some renewed strength in New York, firming to $1.4375 from $1.4325.

In other European trading, the dollar closed in Zurich at 1.6153 Swiss francs, up from Monday's close of 1.6143. It was fixed in Paris at 6.4840 French francs, down from 6.4865 at the Monday fixing.

London Dollar Rates

Closing	Tue.	Mon.
Deutsche mark	1.9745	1.9785
Pound Sterling	1.4375	1.4345
Japanese yen	153.90	154.25
Swiss franc	1.6140	1.6148
French franc	6.4825	6.4865

Source: Reuters

E EUROMARKETS

FRN Issues Are Launched; erling Straights Decline

by Christopher Pizzey
Reuters

ONDON — The primary Eu- nd market saw three new floating-ate-note issues Tuesday.

the secondary sector, sterling ghts finished ¾ to 1 point low- British base rates rose by 1 , to 11 percent. Other second- ectors ended little changed.

e new dollar-straight bond is- was launched, but this ended utside its total fees, dealers .1.

e three new floating-rate-note s emerged in quick succession in the day, but none seemed ract any great demand from r professional or retail inves- and they all finished the day de the cost to co-managers.

e largest was a $200-million, ar issue for Spain's Banco Ex- r International SA paying the of the six-month London in- nk bid and offered rates, Li- , with no margin.

was led by Chase Manhattan nd has an investor put option 10 years. It was quoted by one dealer at 99.58, outside the total fees of 40 basis points.

First Union Corp. of North Carolina issued a $150-million, 10-year issue paying ⅛ point over the three-month London interbank offered rate.

Shearson Lehman Brothers International was lead manager for the note, which was quoted by brokers at 99.52, outside the cost to co-managers. It pays total fees of 50 basis points.

The day's other FRN issue was $150 million in notes launched on a fiduciary basis for Banco di Napoli International SA, guaranteed by Banco di Napoli. The five-year issue pays six-month Limean flat and was priced at 100.15. Bankers Trust International Ltd. was lead manager.

It ended on the market well outside the 12-basis-point total fees and was quoted by brokers at 99.90.

A senior trader at a house that declined invitations to participate in all three issues said: "They're all too tight. It's as simple as that."

Company Results

Revenue and profits or losses, in millions, are in local currencies unless otherwise indicated.

Britain

Glaxo Holdings

Year	1986	1985
Revenue	1,470.	1,220.
Pretax Net	611.6	462.9
Per Share	0.641	0.374

France

Thomson-CSF

1st Half	1986	1985
Revenue	15,890.	15,500.
Profit	1,210.	397.0

United States

Apple Computer

4th Quar.	1986	1985
Revenue	510.8	491.7
Net Inc.	32.9	22.4
Per Share	0.51	0.36
Year	1986	1985
Revenue	1,908.	1,920.
Net Inc.	154.0	61.2
Per Share	2.39	0.99

Archer Daniels Midland

1st Quar.	1987	1986
Net Inc.	64.99	58.52
Per Share	0.40	0.31

Per share results restated for 3-for-2 split in June and 5% stock dividend in Sept.

Boise Cascade

3rd Quar.	1986	1985
Revenue	988.2	947.8
Net Inc.	13.2	20.3
Per Share	0.26	0.45
9 Months	1986	1985
Revenue	2,820.	2,890.
Net Inc.	69.4	65.3
Per Share	2.38	2.84

1986 nets include gains of $8.2 million in quarter and of $8.5 million in 9 months from changes in pension accounting.

Chase Manhattan

3rd Quar.	1986	1985
Net Inc.	138.0	149.0
Per Share	1.55	1.74
9 Months	1986	1985
Net Inc.	428.0	414.0
Per Share	4.83	4.65

First Chicago

3rd Qtr.	1986	1985
Net Inc.	72.32	57.99
Per Share	1.24	1.04
9 Months	1986	1985
Net Inc.	198.98	169.97
Per Share	3.38	3.00

Hercules

3rd Quar.	1986	1985
Revenue	638.7	612.8
Net Inc.	64.4	33.9
Per Share	1.15	0.60
9 Months	1986	1985
Revenue	1,970.	1,950.
Net Inc.	187.8	111.1
Per Share	3.33	2.00

1986 nets include gains of $3.4 million in quarter and of $184 million in 9 months from change in pension accounting.

Honeywell

3rd Quar.	1986	1985
Revenue	1,450.	1,380.
Net Inc.	92.40	99.70
Per Share	0.74	1.34
9 Months	1986	1985
Revenue	4,210.	4,050.
Net Inc.	179.70	154.40
Per Share	2.11	2.36

1986 quarter net includes charge of $8.4 million.

Huntington Bancshares

3rd Quar.	1986	1985
Net Inc.	14.4	14.1
Per Share	0.66	0.68
9 Months	1986	1985
Net Inc.	44.1	39.6
Per Share	1.89	1.67

Per share results adjusted for 10% stock dividend in July. Other results restated.

IC Industries

3rd Quar.	1986	1985
Revenue	1,630.	979.7
Oper Net	(a)198.2	43.6
Oper Share	—	0.49
9 Months	1986	1985
Revenue	2,020.	2,870.
Oper Net	(a)136.2	182.9
Oper Share	—	0.94

a: loss.

Irving Bank

3rd Quar.	1986	1985
Net Inc.	32.6	29.1
Per Share	1.73	1.55
9 Months	1986	1985
Net Inc.	97.1	87.8
Per Share	5.18	4.65

Kaiser Aluminum

3rd Quar.	1986	1985
Revenue	892.8	824.4
Net Loss	2.2	21.1
9 Months	1986	1985
Revenue	1,700.	1,880.
Net Loss	34.6	78.7

Nets include tax credits of $2 million vs $13.3 million in quarter and of $4.5 million vs $35.4 million in 9 months.

Morgan (J.P.)

3rd Quar.	1986	1985
Net Inc.	271.5	209.4
Per Share	2.27	2.21
9 Months	1986	1985
Net Inc.	662.4	531.4
Per Share	7.43	5.91

Northrop

3rd Quar.	1986	1985
Revenue	1,240.	1,310.
Net Inc.	(a)30.2	47.0
Per Share	—	1.63
9 Months	1986	1985
Revenue	3,990.	3,830.
Net Inc.	31.9	185.2
Per Share	1.07	6.50

a: loss. 1986 quarter net includes charge of $66 million.

Rohm & Haas

3rd Quar.	1986	1985
Revenue	485.5	434.1
Net Inc.	37.5	34.0
Per Share	0.54	0.50
9 Months	1986	1985
Revenue	1,400.	1,280.
Net Inc.	108.7	114.5
Per Share	1.58	1.64

Per share results adjusted for 3-for-2 split in June.

Sherwin-Williams

3rd Quar.	1986	1985
Revenue	464.1	576.8
Net Inc.	22.3	29.1
Per Share	0.71	0.93
9 Months	1986	1985
Revenue	1,370.	1,480.
Net Inc.	69.7	63.3
Per Share	1.91	1.97

Sundstrand

3rd Quar.	1986	1985
Revenue	348.5	377.4
Net Inc.	20.05	19.05
Per Share	1.07	1.03
9 Months	1986	1985
Revenue	1,040.	909.2
Net Inc.	56.93	51.55
Per Share	2.84	2.77

Utd Banks Colo.

3rd Quar.	1986	1985
Net Inc.	3.10	11.1
Per Share	0.25	1.89
9 Months	1986	1985
Net Inc.	19.5	34.3
Per Share	1.58	2.54

Utd Technologies

3rd Quar.	1986	1985
Revenue	2,850.	2,410.
Oper Net	108.3	147.5
Oper Share	0.83	1.84
9 Months	1986	1985
Revenue	11,220.	10,770.
Oper Net	368.2	470.5
Oper Share	2.29	3.59

TRADE: *After the Dollar's Long Decline, Signs Emerge of Benefits to U.S.*

(Continued from page 1)

foreign companies are able to hold on to markets, in the United States and elsewhere, that a lower dollar might otherwise reopen to U.S. producers.

This process is also working in reverse for some U.S. manufacturers now reporting gains in foreign sales.

For the time being, these companies are reaping the benefits of currency shifts by letting their profit margins increase rather than passing along the currency advantage to foreign customers with lower prices.

Even trade experts who believe that the numbers are beginning to move in the desired direction caution that there can be no substantial improvement in the U.S. trade position until the economies of U.S. trading partners expand enough to absorb shipments from the United States.

The following roundup comes from correspondents of The New York Times:

Japan

Since May, Japanese imports of U.S. manufactured goods have shown a substantial increase from 1985 levels.

But much of the leap came from a one-shot surge in imports of gold ingots and from an unusually heavy purchase in July of American-made planes by Japanese airlines.

In other areas, there are increases that are encouraging for the longer-term outlook. Imports of U.S. chemical products rose 41.5 percent from July 1985 to July 1986, while machinery imports in the same period were up 44.3 percent.

According to Yoshinori Moriyama, an official at the Ministry of International Trade and Industry, in the first four months of the current Japanese fiscal year, which began April 1, the dollar value of all Japanese imports from the United States was already 54 percent of the total figure for all of the previous fiscal year.

— Clyde Habermann

West Germany

Although the weak dollar has made no statistical dent in West Germany's huge trade surplus with the United States, the effects are creeping into the way West German companies do business.

Statistics from the machine-building industry show that export orders from June to August fell 18 percent, with most of that caused by the weaker dollar, which makes West German products less competitive.

While this suggests that U.S. companies will now be more likely to start searching for American producers for the machinery they need, West German suppliers in some industries are doing all they can to hold onto the U.S. market.

Some suppliers are better able to cut profit margins on products sent to the United States, corporate treasurers say, because they can slash costs elsewhere, notably in the prices they pay, in dollars, for many of their raw materials, from steel to plastics to chips.

Much of those materials comes from countries such as Taiwan, South Korea or Singapore, where currencies are pegged to the dollar and where goods can be delivered for a lower price than from the United States.

There are indications that West German companies are shopping increasingly in the United States.

At MAN, a huge machinery company based in Oberhausen in the Ruhr, a spokesman, Manfred Plath, said the company was beginning to shop increasingly among U.S. suppliers when it sought subcontractors to supply equipment for projects in third countries.

And acquisitions are becoming more attractive, which also helps the trade balance.

When Bertelsmann AG snapped up Doubleday this month, financial analysts said the company was willing to bid as much as $500 million, considered by some to be far too high a price, not least because of the favorable exchange rate.

— John Tagliabue

Canada

Canada, the biggest U.S. trading partner, has seen its large trade surplus with the United States eroded this year.

The shrinkage, however, has occurred primarily because the Canadian economy is expanding faster than the U.S. economy.

In fact, the U.S. dollar has strengthened in comparison with the Canadian dollar.

According to Canadian officials, Canada's surplus with the United States is expected to fall from 20 billion Canadian dollars ($14.4 billion) in 1985 to about half that this year.

— Douglas Martin

France

French exports to the United States were down nearly 17 percent in terms of value in the first half of this year. But figures on volume flows are not in yet.

At the National Institute of Statistics and Economic Studies, the assumption is that much of the decline in exports reflects price-cutting by French companies to remain competitive in the United States rather than a decline in the volume of French goods shipped to the United States.

The value of shipments from the United States was down 11 percent during the first quarter of this year.

But the fact that French imports fell by less than exports to the United States suggests that the cheaper dollar is already changing the American-French trade picture.

Where the dollar's fall could have a major beneficial effect on U.S. exports is in the military sector.

About two years ago, when the dollar was worth 10 francs, France considered buying Boeing Co.'s Airborne Warning and Control System, at a cost of about $1 billion.

French officials say a final decision kept being postponed in the belief that the dollar would fall. Now that the dollar is well down, France is due to make a final decision by the end of this year.

— Paul Lewis

And in the United States:

Detroit

Although the average price of Japanese-made cars sold in the United States has increased 15 percent since the dollar began its decline, sales have been little affected.

The weaker dollar, however, has begun to affect sales and production strategies of U.S. automakers.

Chrysler Corp. said last month that it would start to sell U.S.-built cars and vans in Europe to take advantage of currency changes that make it feasible to battle with Japanese automakers in the European market.

And General Motors Corp. apparently has shelved plans to bring one or more Opel models from West Germany for sale by high-price divisions such as Buick and Cadillac.

— John Holusha

Stamford, Connecticut

At least two large companies in this region have already noticed the impact of the lower dollar.

Eastman Kodak Co.'s revenues from abroad are up, but in the United States it continues to feel intense competition from Japanese makers of cameras and film.

Charles Smith, a spokesman for Kodak, based in Rochester, New York, said that foreign competitors had not raised their prices in the United States despite the changes in currency values and were fighting to maintain their market share even at lower profit margins.

But during the first half, the company said, foreign sales of its film and camera equipment rose 25 percent, to $1.85 billion.

Johnson & Johnson, the pharmaceutical concern, said foreign sales of its drugs and hospital equipment increased by $173 million, to $1.46 billion, in the first half.

— Thomas J. Lueck

Chicago

Some export manufacturers in the Middle West say they see no increase in the volume of goods they export. For now, they are taking the more favorable currency translation rather than lowering the foreign-currency price of their goods to undercut foreign competitors.

Monsanto Co., a chemical maker based in St. Louis, said that this year one of its herbicides has regained about 25 percent of the earnings lost in currency translation from 1981 to 1985.

— Stephen Phillips

Dallas

The dollar's fall offers slim hopes of increasing exports for the depressed agriculture and oil industries in Texas, but there are signs of revival in other sectors.

"We're seeing companies previously in the export business, which became inactive during the time of the high dollar, now re-entering the market," said C. Carmon Stiles, regional managing director in Dallas of the Commerce Department's Foreign Commercial Service.

The value of exports leaving Dallas-Fort Worth International Airport in the first half of this year was up 39.8 percent from a year earlier, according to C. Douglas Mitchell, a partner with the Dallas accounting firm of Grant Thornton.

— Peter H. Frank

Tuesday's OTC Prices

NASDAQ prices as of 4 p.m. New York time.

Via The Associated Press

Sales figures are unofficial. Yearly highs and lows reflect the previous 52 weeks plus the current week, but not the latest trading day. Where a split or stock dividend amounting to 25 percent or more has been paid, the year's high-low range and dividend are shown for the new stock only. Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividends are annual disbursements based on the latest declaration.

a — dividend also extra(s). b — annual rate of dividend plus stock dividend. c — liquidating dividend. cld — called. d — new yearly low. e — dividend declared or paid in preceding 12 months. g — dividend in Canadian funds, subject to 15% non-residence tax. i — dividend declared after split-up or stock dividend. j — dividend paid this year, omitted, deferred, or no action taken at latest dividend meeting. k — dividend declared or paid this year, an accumulative issue with dividends in arrears. n — new issue in the past 52 weeks. The high-low range begins with the start of trading. nd — next day delivery. P/E — price-earnings ratio. r — dividend declared or paid in preceding 12 months, plus stock dividend. s — stock split. Dividend begins with date of split. ss — sales. t — dividend paid in stock in preceding 12 months, estimated cash value on ex-dividend or ex-distribution date. u — new yearly high. v — trading halted. wi — in bankruptcy or receivership or being reorganized under the Bankruptcy Act, or securities assumed by such companies. wd — when distributed. wi — when issued. ww — with warrants. x — ex-dividend or ex-rights. xdis — ex-distribution. xw — without warrants. y — ex-dividend and sales in full. yld — yield. z — sales in full.

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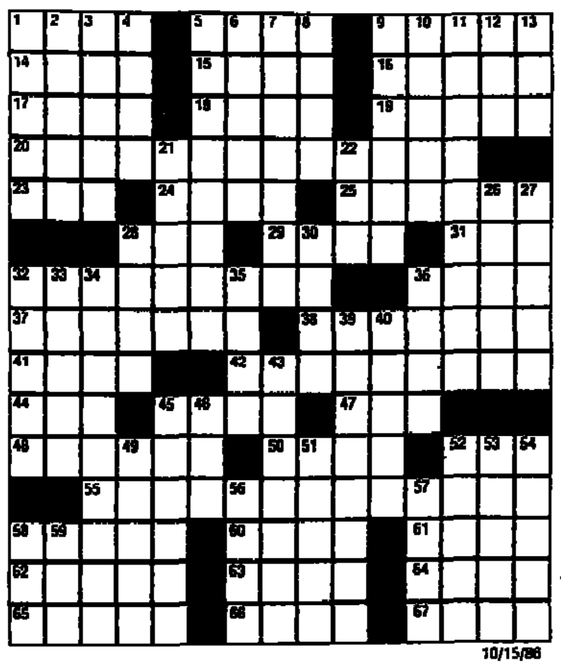

ACROSS

1 Affront
5 Cub Scout unit
9 Untidy
14 Indian unit of weight
15 Persia, today
16 Sharp ridge
17 Sole
18 Loblolly
19 Welcome
20 Rock-and-roll group
23 "The A-Team" regular
24 Otherwise
25 "... —— for them in the inn": Luke 2:7
28 Tell's canton
29 Pre-Easter period
31 Alfonso's queen
32 Arm of the Atlantic
36 At any time
37 Property receiver in a transfer
38 Harrovian's rival
41 More's antithesis
42 Robert Altman film: 1975
44 Quantity: Abbr.
45 Pear type
47 Scarlet
48 Tar
50 Scorch
52 —— poetica
55 Chicago financial area
58 Sparsely inhabited tracts
60 Every one
61 A Guthrie
62 "The Story of —— H.," 1975 film
63 An arachnid
64 Grandstand section
65 Complications
66 John ——, actor in "Roots"
67 Scour; hunt

DOWN

1 Tempest
2 Individualist of a sort
3 Distribute
4 Remunerates
5 Channel of conveyance
6 Zodiacal sign
7 Unit of luminous intensity
8 Recognized
9 Larva, whim or obsession
10 Goof
11 Wise monkey's words
12 Sault —— Marie
13 Besides
21 Argentine name
22 —— Arbor, Mich.
26 Tatum or Ryan
27 Seine feeder
28 Employs
30 Vision
32 Papa Bear of football
33 Moslem scholars
34 Refined
35 Vereen and Gazzara
36 Camelot lady
39 Beats soundly
40 Not hidden
43 Applaud
45 Foremen
46 A feast —— famine
49 Cuplike spoon
51 Hundred: Comb. form
52 Eagle's nest
53 Appomattox signature
54 Baby bird?
56 Champagne Tony of golf
57 "Peanuts" expletive
58 Ashen
59 Altar words

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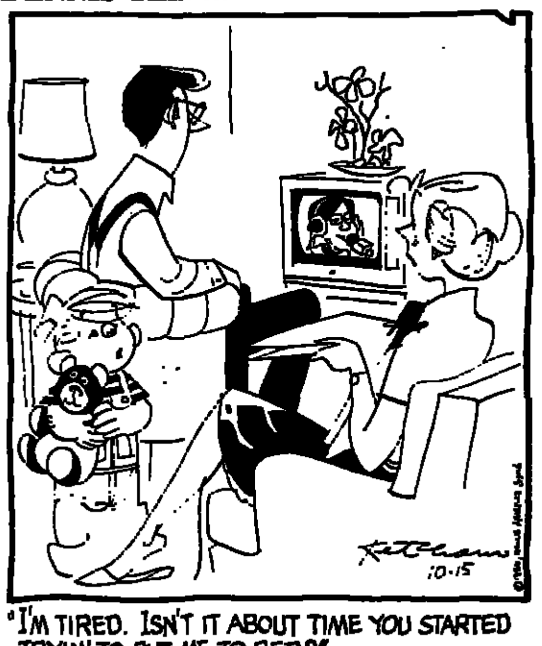
DENNIS THE MENACE



"I'M TIRED. ISN'T IT ABOUT TIME YOU STARTED TRYIN' TO PUT ME TO BED?"

JUMBLE

THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

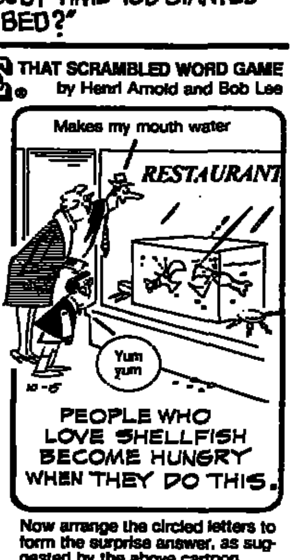
Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

KETOS

TIFED

DRAFTI

OSMACT



Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print answer here: " "

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's | Jumbles: BUMPY MOGUL WHENCE FALLEN
Answer: What they thought when he rounded second base—THERE'S NO PLACE LIKE HOME

WEATHER

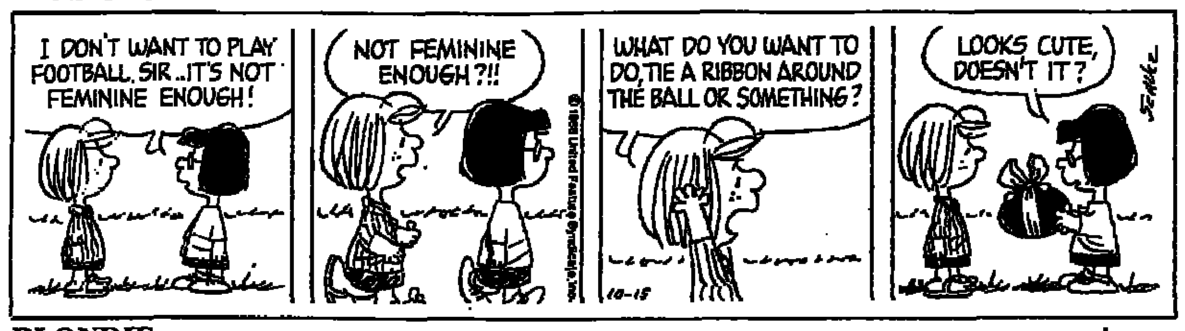
EUROPE	HIGH C	F	LOW C	F	
Algarve	20	68	17	63	cl
Amsterdam	19	66	8	46	cl
Athens	18	64	14	57	cl
Barcelona	20	68	16	61	r
Belgrade	17	63	7	45	cl
Berlin	19	66	7	45	fr
Brussels	22	72	12	54	fr
Bucharest	13	55	0	32	fr
Budapest	18	64	6	43	fr
Copenhagen	13	55	5	41	fr
Costa Del Sol	24	75	16	61	cl
Dublin	15	59	9	48	fr
Edinburgh	13	55	7	45	r
Florence	25	77	11	52	fr
Frankfurt	19	66	9	48	fr
Geneva	19	66	9	48	cl
Helsinki	9	48	5	41	o
Istanbul	16	61	11	52	sh
Las Palmas	23	73	19	66	o
Lisbon	18	64	16	61	o
London	17	63	12	54	o
Madrid	20	68	9	48	fr
Milan	20	68	10	50	fr
Moscow	12	54	4	39	cl
Munich	19	66	3	37	fr
Nice	23	73	16	61	cl
Oslo	10	50	7	45	o
Paris	21	70	15	59	cl
Prague	16	61	1	34	fr
Reykjavik	4	39	2	36	sh
Rome	24	75	12	54	fr
Stockholm	8	46	5	41	o
Strasbourg	18	64	8	46	fr
Venice	20	68	8	46	fr
Vienna	17	63	10	50	fr
Warsaw	16	61	2	36	fr
Zurich	16	61	8	46	fr
MIDDLE EAST					
Ankara	12	54	6	43	cl
Beirut	—	—	—	—	na
Damascus	27	81	9	48	fr
Jerusalem	22	72	14	57	cl
Tel Aviv	26	79	17	63	cl
OCEANIA					
Auckland	17	63	12	54	fr
Sydney	23	73	13	55	r

ASIA	HIGH C	F	LOW C	F	
Bangkok	30	86	26	79	sh
Beijing	21	70	11	52	fr
Hong Kong	30	86	24	75	cl
Manila	30	86	24	75	sh
New Delhi	33	91	22	72	fr
Seoul	20	68	11	52	o
Shanghai	26	79	12	54	fr
Singapore	27	81	25	77	r
Taipei	25	77	22	72	o
Tokyo	22	72	14	57	fr
AFRICA					
Algiers	27	81	20	68	cl
Cairo	29	84	27	81	fr
Cape Town	18	64	8	46	fr
Casablanca	22	72	15	59	o
Harare	27	81	17	63	cl
Lagos	29	84	24	75	cl
Nairobi	28	82	14	57	r
Tunis	26	79	21	70	cl
LATIN AMERICA					
Buenos Aires	28	82	12	54	cl
Caracas	27	81	18	64	r
Lima	19	66	16	61	o
Mexico City	27	81	14	57	cl
Rio de Janeiro	25	77	18	64	o
NORTH AMERICA					
Anchorage	10	50	6	43	r
Atlanta	22	72	16	61	pc
Boston	21	70	16	61	r
Chicago	5	41	3	37	sh
Denver	18	64	1	34	fr
Detroit	11	52	9	48	r
Honolulu	32	90	22	72	fr
Houston	20	68	10	50	r
Los Angeles	30	86	15	59	fr
Miami	31	88	26	79	pc
Minneapolis	6	43	-1	30	pc
Montreal	15	59	10	50	r
Nassau	32	90	23	73	fr
New York	21	70	15	59	r
San Francisco	23	73	11	52	fr
Seattle	17	63	6	43	fr
Toronto	15	59	13	55	cl
Washington	21	70	14	57	cl

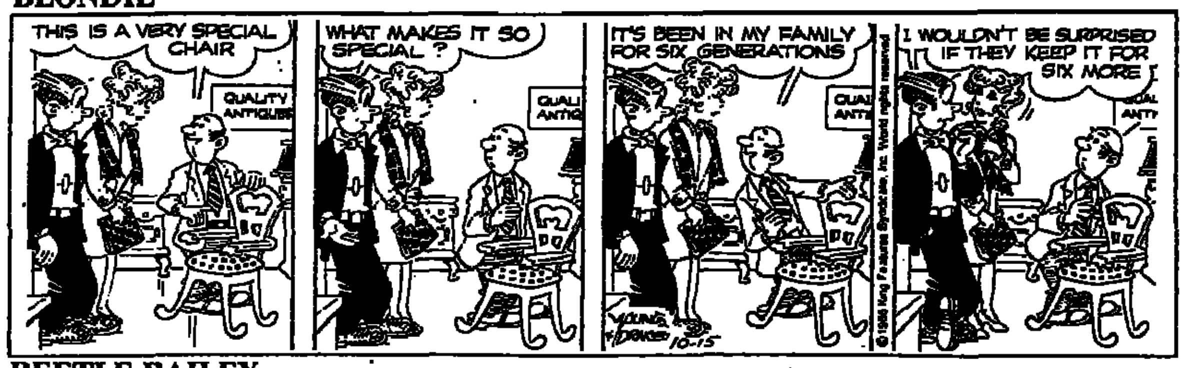
cl-cloudy; fo-foggy; fr-fair; h-hail; o-overcast; pc-partly cloudy; r-rain; sh-showers; sw-snow; st-stormy.

WEDNESDAY'S FORECAST — CHANNEL: Smooth. FRANKFURT: Fair. Temp. 20—8 (68—46). LONDON: Rainy. Temp. 16—13 (61—55). MADRID: Overcast. Temp. 21—11 (70—52). NEW YORK: Fair. Temp. 16—12 (61—54). PARIS: Cloudy. Temp. 20—14 (68—57). ROME: Cloudy. Temp. 24—13 (75—55). TEL AVIV: NA. ZURICH: Cloudy. Temp. 18—7 (64—45). BANGKOK: Stormy. Temp. 30—25 (86—77). HONG KONG: Fair. Temp. 29—23 (84—73). MANILA: Stormy. Temp. 31—24 (88—75). SEOUL: Rainy. Temp. 20—11 (68—52). SINGAPORE: Stormy. Temp. 29—25 (84—77). TOKYO: Fair. Temp. 22—14 (72—57).

PEANUTS



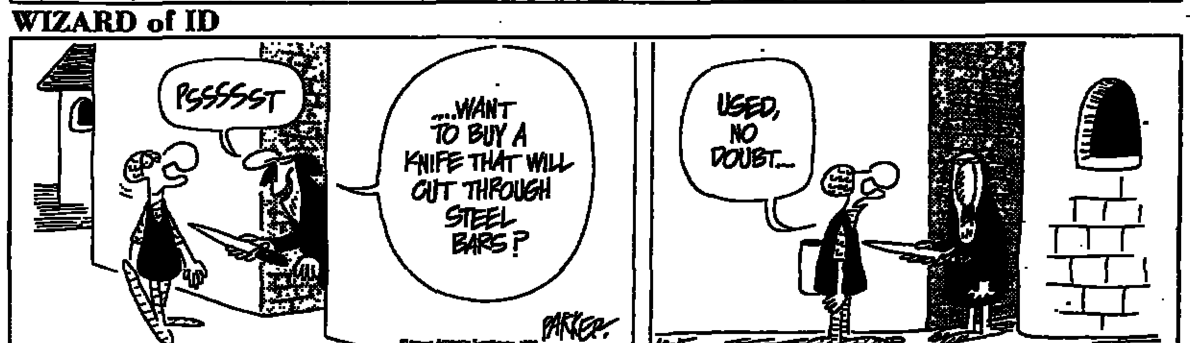
BLONDIE



BEETLE BAILEY

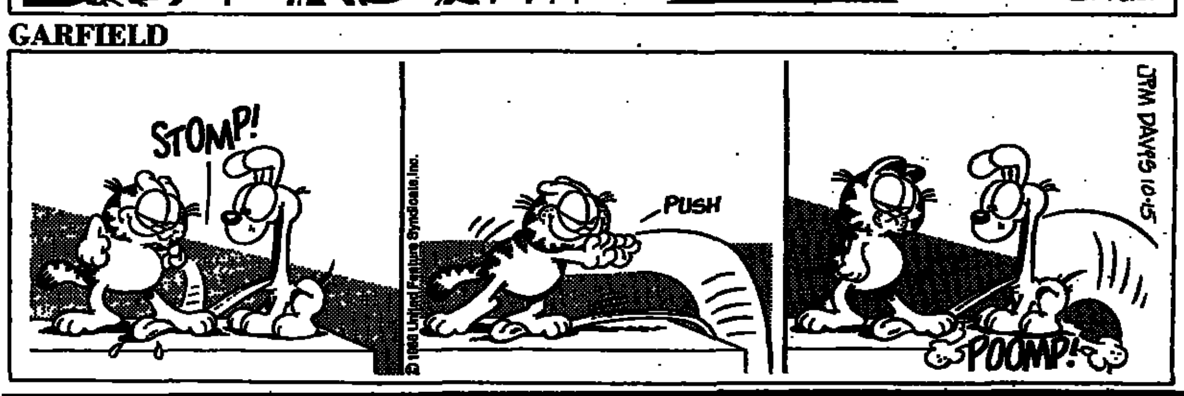
ANDY CAPP

WIZARD of ID



REX MORGAN

GARFIELD



BOOKS

No Direction Home: The Life and Music of Bob Dylan

By Robert Shelton. $17.95. 544 pp. Illustrated. Beach Tree / William Morrow, 105 Madison Avenue, New York, N. Y. 10016.

Reviewed by Robert Hilburn

TWENTY-FIVE years ago, critic Robert Shelton, in a widely quoted New York Times review, called Bob Dylan a bright new voice in folk music. Dylan, just 20, was still playing clubs around the Village, honing the folk-edged, socially conscious style that would soon establish him as second only to Elvis Presley as the most important figure ever in rock 'n' roll.

Where Presley defined the rebellion and celebration of rock for a teen-age audience in the '50s, Dylan brought an intelligence and range to the music in the '60s that enabled rock to appeal to an older audience — one that was seeking ways to express its outrage over social issues, from segregation to nuclear arms.

Shelton, who enjoyed Dylan's trust, became so fascinated with this young singer-songwriter that he went to Dylan's home town of Hibbing, Minnesota, to explore the artist's roots.

Conversations with Dylan's parents and high school chums suggested a restless spirit, someone battling to free himself from his environment. To Shelton, the young Dylan was an "introvert who set his high school on its ear with wild rock 'n' roll; the homebody turned motorcycle cowboy; the courteous youngster who was as truculent as he could be; the anti-sentimentalist [who] fell in and out of love; the son of the middle class [who] spent most of his time with poor folk; the white boy [who] studied black jargon."

Dylan was no less a puzzle during his 20s when the pop world — responding to such anthems as the prayerlike "Blowin' in the Wind" and the raucous, unrelenting "Like a Rolling Stone" — almost seemed to revolve around him. In some ways, indeed, Dylan's psychological profile was becoming as fascinating as much of his music. Some people accused him of cold calculation; others described him as an eccentric genius.

By 1966, Shelton had a contract to write a book on Dylan. When he informed Dylan, the songwriter indicated he was pleased. Dylan even agreed, the author says, to help clarify things. "I want you to have explanations of my songs in your book," Dylan is quoted as saying. "Things nobody else will ever have."

But Shelton soon fell victim to Dylan's elusiveness. Following up on Dylan's invitation, he asked the songwriter to clarify the identity of Mr. Jones, the object of ridicule in one of Dylan's most biting tunes, "Ballad of a Thin Man." As Shelton waited with tape recorder in hand, Dylan parried. "Well, I'm not going to tell you that way. I'm going to tell you about the stuff that I want to tell you about."

Strangely, Shelton seemed to lose contact with Dylan shortly after that exchange. There is so little information in the rest of the book that you wonder what Shelton was doing the last 20 years. Coupled with a flat writing style, this leaves the book far less urgent and convincing than Anthony Scaduto's already limited 1971 biography, "Bob Dylan."

Robert Hilburn is on the staff of the Los Angeles Times.

BEST SELLERS

The New York Times

This list is based on reports from more than 2,000 bookstores throughout the United States. Weeks on list are not necessarily consecutive.

FICTION

This Week		Last Week	Weeks on List
1	IT, by Stephen King	1	5
2	RED STORM RISING, by Tom Clancy	2	11
3	WANDERLUST, by Danielle Steel	3	13
4	THROUGH A GLASS DARKLY, by Karleen Koen	5	5
5	ROGER'S VERSION, by John Updike	4	4
6	THE PRINCE OF TIDES, by Pat Conroy	10	2
7	A MATTER OF HONOR, by Jeffrey Archer	6	15
8	THE BEET QUEEN, by Louise Erdrich	9	3
9	THE GOLDEN CUP, by Belva Plain	—	1
10	REGRETS ONLY, by Sally Quinn	8	9
11	LAST OF THE BREED, by Louis L'Amour	7	18
12	THE BOURNE SUPREMACY, by Robert Ludlum	13	32
13	SUSPECTS, by William J. Caunitz	11	9
14	THE MAMMOTH HUNTERS, by Jean M. Auel	14	47
15	THE GOOD MOTHER, by Sue Miller	12	22

NONFICTION

This Week		Last Week	Weeks on List
1	HIS WAY, by Kitty Kelley	—	1
2	FATHERHOOD, by Bill Cosby	1	23
3	MAYFLOWER MADAM, by Sydney Biddle Barrows with William Novak	3	4
4	YOU'RE ONLY OLD ONCE! by Dr. Seuss	2	31
5	SNAKE, by Ken Stabler and Berry Stainback	4	3
6	ONE KNEE EQUALS TWO FEET, by John Madden with Dave Anderson	9	3
7	I, TINA, by Tina Turner with Kurt Loder	8	2
8	NECESSARY LOSSES, by Judith Viorst	7	25
9	JAMES HERRIOT'S DOG STORIES, by James Herriot	5	21
10	MCMAHON! by Jim McMahon with Bob Verdi	6	3
11	EISENHOWER: AT WAR, by David Eisenhower	11	2
12	THE STORY OF ENGLISH, by Robert McCrum, William Cran and Robert MacNeil	—	1
13	WHEN ALL YOU'VE EVER WANTED ISN'T ENOUGH, by Harold S. Kushner	12	26
14	"AND SO IT GOES," by Linda Ellerbee	10	11
15	THE RECKONING, by David Halberstam	—	1

ADVICE, HOW-TO AND MISCELLANEOUS

This Week		Last Week	Weeks on List
1	MEN WHO HATE WOMEN & THE WOMEN WHO LOVE THEM, by Susan Forward and Joan Torres	2	4
2	THE ROTATION DIET, by Martin Katahn	1	21
3	FIT FOR LIFE, by Harvey Diamond and Marilyn Diamond	3	60
4	WEBSTER'S NINTH NEW COLLEGIATE DICTIONARY (Merriam-Webster)	4	68
5	UNLIMITED POWER, by Anthony Robbins	5	3

Solution to Previous Puzzle

C	A	R	A	T	■	S	A	N	S	■	■	L	A	S
A	R	A	G	E	■	O	B	O	E	■	D	E	F	T
S	T	I	E	S	■	M	I	S	T	L	E	T	O	E
E	I	N	■	T	O	M	E	■	S	E	C	U	R	E
D	E	C	L	A	R	E	■	S	C	R	A	P	E	D
■	■	H	A	T	E	■	C	A	R	O	L	■	■	■
O	B	E	S	E	■	B	O	G	E	Y	■	C	A	B
P	A	C	T	■	S	I	N	E	W	■	E	L	L	A
E	L	K	■	S	A	N	E	R	■	A	Z	O	T	H
■	■	■	S	L	U	G	S	■	E	C	R	U	■	■
M	A	L	A	I	S	E	■	T	R	E	A	D	L	E
A	L	U	M	N	A	■	P	E	A	T	■	N	I	X
D	E	F	O	G	G	E	R	S	■	A	L	I	N	E
A	R	F	S	■	E	T	A	T	■	T	U	N	E	R
M	T	S	■	■	S	O	Y	A	■	E	V	E	N	T

10/15/86

BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

ON the diagramed deal, three no-trump is the best contract for North-South, and should have been reached. South's final jump to four hearts was probably based on the fear that three hearts would be passed.

The bid would have been inferentially forcing, however, since South would presumably have rebid two hearts, not two diamonds, with 6-4 distribution and minimum values.

After a spade lead, East won the jack with the ace and shifted to his singleton club. South took his ace, crossed to the heart queen and threw his club loser on a spade winner. If he had returned to his hand with a diamond he would have survived, for East would eventually be end-played in diamonds. But it seemed safe to return with a club ruff.

Unluckily for the declarer, East was in a position to upper-cut. He ruffed with the heart nine, administering the coup de grâce. Whether South over-ruffed or not, he had to lose three tricks in the red suits as well as the spade ace.

NORTH
♠ K Q J 8 2
♡ Q
◇ Q 10 6 2
♣ Q 6 4

WEST
♠ 7 4
♡ J 10 2
◇ 8
♣ K J 10 8 7 3 2

EAST
♠ A 10 9 6 5
♡ 9 5 3
◇ K J 9 5
♣ 9

SOUTH (D)
♠ 3
♡ A K 8 7 6 4
◇ A 7 4 3
♣ A 5

Both sides were vulnerable. The bidding:

South	West	North	East
1 ♡	Pass	1 ♠	Pass
2 ◇	Pass	3 ♣	Pass
4 ♡	Pass	Pass	Pass

West led the spade seven.

World Stock Markets

Via Agence France-Presse Oct. 14

Closing prices in local currencies unless otherwise indicated.

Amsterdam

	Close	Prev.
ABN	540	536
ACF Holding	57	58
Aegon	88.80	87.50
Akzo	145	143.10
Ahold	100.80	97.30
Amev	70.40	70.10
A'Dam Rubber	10.30	10.50
Amro Bank	93	92.20
BVG	N.Q.	—
Buehrmann T	208	207.50
Caland Hldg	17.50	17.10
Elsevier-NDU	227.50	226
Fokker	59.90	60
Gist Brocades	45.30	45
Heineken	167	166
Hoogovens	59.40	59
KLM	45.50	45.30
Naarden	90	90
Nat Neder	79.80	79.50
Nedlloyd	175	175
NMB	215	216
Oce Vander G	511	510
Pakhoed	67.40	65.80
Philips	47.60	47.60
Robeco	91.80	91.90
Rodamco	136.10	136.20
Rolinco	82.70	82.70
Rorento	50	49.90
Royal Dutch	198.30	200.40
Unilever	473.80	468.50
Van Ommeren	35.80	36.10
VMF Stork	26	26.60
VNU	335	327.50

ANP.CBS Gen'l Index : 274.20
Previous : 274.40

Brussels

	Close	Prev.
Arbed	2160	2180
Bekaert	10200	10300
Cockerill	140	143
Cobepa	4450	4500
EBES	4555	4540
GB-Inno-BM	8200	8260
GBL	3615	3670
Soc Generale	2980	3020
Gevaert	6010	6010
Hoboken	7450	7520
Intercom	3490	3540
Kredietbank	16100	16400
Petrofina	9100	9210
Sofina	11350	10825
Solvay	7670	7700
Traction Elec	6000	6120
UCB	8010	8200
Unerg	2640	2690
Vieille Montagne	5640	5700

Current Stock Index : 3776.41
Previous : 3792.72

Frankfurt

	Close	Prev.
AEG	310.50	307
Allianz Vers	2248	2245
Altana	440	430
BASF	269.50	270.50
Bayer	298	296.70
Bay. Hypo bank	600	595
Bay Vereinsbank	545	525
BBC	312	303.50
BHF-Bank	510	510
BMW	617	605
Commerzbank	316	314
Conti Gummi	319.50	315
Daimler-Benz	1226	1220
Degussa	485	482.50
Deutsche Babcock	193	194
Deutsche Bank	800.50	790
Dresdner Bank	407	405
Harpener	315	317
Henkel	482.50	482
Hochtief	1110	1100
Hoechst	264.50	265.50
Hoesch	134	137.50
Horten	221	228
Hussel	618	601
IWKA	286	284
Kali + Salz	295	293
Karstadt	465	465
Kaufhof	526	515
Kloeckner HD	203	203
Kloeckner Werke	73.50	74.50
Krupp Stahl	132	133.10
Linde	810	800
Lufthansa	188	180.50
MAN	226	220
Mannesmann	169.40	167.50
Muench Rueck	2995	2905
Nixdorf	721	716
PKI	1020	1040
Porsche	1001	982
Preussag	212	206
PWA	220	227
RWE	221	215.50
Rheinmetall	385	370
Schering	612	605
SEL	456	452
Siemens	698.80	698
Thyssen	151.70	149
Veba	287.80	280.50
Volkswagenwerk	485	471.50
Wella	738	738

Commerzbank Index : 1996.80
Previous : 1977.70

Hong Kong

	Close	Prev.
Bk East Asia	21.30	21.80
Cathay Pacific	5.75	5.85
Cheung Kong	31.00	32.75
China Light	19.80	20.20
Green Island	9.55	9.20
Hang Seng Bank	36.80	36.50
Henderson	3.65	3.65
China Gas	18.40	19
HK Electric	10.50	10.60
HK Realty A	14.30	14.40
HK Hotels	36.00	36.75
HK Land	7.75	7.80
HK Shang Bank	8.20	8.25
HK Telephone	13.20	13.50
HK Yaumatei	3.775	3.85
HK Wharf	8.35	8.40
Hutch Whampoa	40.50	40.75
Hysan	0.83	0.84
Jardine	18.30	18.30
Jardine Sec	17.20	17.90
Kowloon Motor	10.10	10.40
Miramar Hotel	3.775	3.775
New World	8.40	8.35
SHK Props	19.40	19.75
Stelux	1.81	1.80
Swire Pacific A	17.60	18
Tai Cheung	2.775	2.85
Wing On Co	1.48	1.48
Winsor	8.40	8.60
World Int'l	3.325	3.35

Hang Seng Index : 2249.22
Previous : 2279.52

Johannesburg

	Close	Prev.
AECI	1450	1450
Anglo American	6925	7000
Anglo Am Gold	36800	36500
Barlows	2050	2025
Blyvoor	2350	2300
Buffels	9000	9050
De Beers	3500	3450
Driefontein	7750	7700
Fregold	5650	5700
GFSA	6250	6200
Harmony	5375	5300
Hiveld Steel	595	600
Kloof	3800	3850
Nedbank	555	550
Rusplat	5100	5125
SA Brews	1475	1475
St Helena	4500	4500
Sasol	775	795
Welkom	3900	3900

Composite Stock Index : 2010.00
Previous : 2023.00

London

	Close	Prev
AA Corp	14⅞	14¾
Allied-Lyons	313	315
Anglo Am Gold	79½	79
Ass Brit Foods	302	302
Asda-MFI Gp	160	162
Barclays	462	462
Bass	705	695
B.A.T.	443	448
Beecham	408	410
Blue Circle	568	581
BOC Group	314	314
Boots	231	236
Bowater Indus	330	328
BP	648	685
Brit Telecom	186	192
Brit Aerospace	460	473
Britoil	131	136
BTR	293	295
Burmah	350	355
Cable Wireless	327	344
Cadbury Schw	193	190
Charter Cons	273	273
Commercial U	289	293
Cons Gold	649	679
Cookson Group	441	441
Courtaulds	286	292
Dalgety	260	260
De Beers ε	755	735
Driefontein	16⅝	16¾
Fisons	568	570
Free St Ged	133	132
GEC	170	176
Gen Accident	819	829
GKN	251	250
Glaxo	930	948
Grand Met	446	456
GRE	799	807
Guinness	316	317
GUS	14⅞	14⅞
Hanson	192	192
Hawker	439	443
ICI	11 1/64	11⅛
Jaguar	518	528
Land Securities	315	312
Legal General	228	235
Lloyds Bank	412	412
Lonrho	232	233
Lucas	503	503
Marks and Sp	192	197
Metal Box	166	165
Midland Bank	537	537
Nat West Bank	514	514
P and O	508	508
Pilkington	463	478
Plessey	178	182
Prudential	782	792
Racal Elect	160	164
Randfontein	98½	99½
Rank	514	528
Reed Intl	263	278
Reuters	503	505
Royal Dutch ε	43	43
Rover	35	35
RTZ	679	709
Saatchi	620	648
Sainsbury	408	408
Sears Holdings	113½	114
Shell	908	925
STC	154	160
Std Chartered	774	757
Storehouse	306	315
Sun Alliance	684	697
Tate and Lyle	563	563
Tesco	403	405
Thorn EMI	454	464
T.I. Group	431	429
Trafalgar Hse	281	280
THF	153	153
Ultramar	159	161
Unilever ε	18 51/64	18 51/64
United Biscuits	235	236
Vickers	380	380
War Loan 3½ ε	35⅞	35¼
Woolworth	605	610

F.T.30 Index : 1362.34
Previous : 1375.40
F.T.S.E.100 Index : 1592.50
Previous : 1612.30

Milan

	Close	Prev.
Banca Comm	25870	26010
Cigahotels	4200	4120
CIR	7740	7650
Cred Ital	3350	3390
Eridania	4570	4680
Farmitalia	11250	11950
Fiat	15000	14965
Generali	138400	127550
IFI	30790	30000
Italcementi	80000	77800
Italgas	2700	2699
Italmobiliare	129480	127800
Mediobanca	258100	257900
Montedison	3075	3851
NBA	3887	3720
Olivetti	15770	15850
Pirelli	5035	5075
RAS	42150	41950
Rinascente	1020	1020
SIP	3239	3260
SME	2740	2739
Snia	4962	5040
Standa	12800	12380
Stet	5200	5146

MIB Current Index : 1722
Previous : 1717

Paris

	Close	Prev.
Air Liquide	750	752
Alsthom Atl.	332	349.50
Av Dassault	1299	1300
Bancaire	1149	1150
BIC	603	596
Bongrain	2360	2345
Bouygues	1340	1350
BSN-GD	4180	4210
Carrefour	3649	3649
Chargeurs	1297	1298
Club Med	578	585
Darty	4030	4038
Dumez	1800	1815
Elf-Aquitaine	317	322.20
Europe 1	896	879
Gen Eaux	1360	1372
Hachette	2651	2675
Lafarge Cop	1340	1340
Legrand	4565	4560
Lesieur	1225	1330
l'Oreal	3540	3620
Martell	1351	1340
Matra	2455	2440
Merlin	2695	2710
Michelin	2498	2550
Moet Hennessy	2255	2255
Moulinex	66.30	64.60
Occidentale	1044	1057
Pernod Ric	1018	1030
Perrier	825	830
Peugeot	1120	1125
Printemps	531	526
Radiotechn	925	912
Redoute	2250	2225
Roussel Uclaf	1400	1430
Sanofi	710	706
Skis Rossignol	1190	1200
Telemecan	2910	2915
Thomson CSF	1485	1615
Total	449	451

CAC Index : 388.10
Previous : 388.70

Singapore

	Close	Prev.
Cerebos	3.96	4.14
Cold Storage	3.90	3.92
DBS	9.25	9.55
Fraser Neave	9	9.05
Haw Par	3.10	3.20
Hume	2.70	2.84
Inchcape	2.83	2.86
Lum Chang	0.955	0.95
Malayan Banking	4.06	4.18
OCBC	8.45	8.85
OUB	3.50	3.58
OUE	2.74	2.79
Shangri-la	3.52	3.58
Sime Darby	1.80	1.82
S'pore Airlines	9.20	9.40
S'pore Land	5.50	5.80
S'pore Press	8.65	8.70
S Steamship	1.77	1.80
St Trading	3.44	3.50
UOB	4.48	4.84
United Overseas	1.67	1.72

Straits Times Ind Index : 882.82
Previous : 894.83

Stockholm

	Close	Prev.
AGA	185	185
Alfa Laval	302	305
Asea	344	345
Astra	528	520
Atlas Copco	212	210
Beijer	185	185
Boliden	242	239
Electrolux	310	307
Ericsson	241	237
Esselte	136	N.Q.
Fermenta	139	136
Handelsbanken	435	430
Pharmacia	186	187
Saab-Scania	485	490
Sandvik	165	162
Skanska	201	N.Q.
SKF	344	343
SwedishMatch	420	419
Volvo	379	372

Affaersvaerlden Index : 724.40
Previous : 728.70

Sydney

	Close	Prev.
ACI	3.73	3.70
ANZ	5.58	5.56
BHP	8.60	8.62
Boral	4	4
Bougainville	3.40	3.32
Coles Myer	5.48	5.32
Comalco	2.50	2.55
CRA	8.22	7.98
CSR	3.22	3.15
Dunlop	3.70	3.80
Elders Ixl	4.99	4.98
ICI Australia	2.92	2.77
Magellan	2	2
MIM	2.47	2.48
Nat Aust Bank	5.64	5.56
News Corp	32.50	31.50
N Broken Hill	2.42	2.65
Poseidon	4.65	4.75
Qld Coal Trust	1.96	1.97
Santos	4.45	4.48
Thomas Nation	3.55	3.40
Western Mining	4.95	4.77
Westpac Banking	4.75	4.75
Woodside	0.95	1

All Ordinaries Index : 1339.5
Previous : 1330.80

Tokyo

	Close	Prev.
Akai	379	385
Asahi Chemical	840	860
Asahi Glass	1370	1300
Bank of Tokyo	908	875
Bridgestone	663	670
Canon	1060	1020
Casio	1370	1360
C.Itoh	826	840
Dai Nippon Print	1810	1830
Daiwa House	1480	1640
Daiwa Securities	1890	1940
Fanuc	5350	5070
Fuji Bank	1700	1640
Fuji Photo	3040	3040
Fujitsu	1000	1070
Hitachi	1070	1080
Hitachi Cable	1030	1050
Honda	1310	1320
Japan Air Lines	9300	9000
Kajima	1230	1200
Kansai Power	3590	3650
Kawasaki Steel	207	219
Kirin Brewery	1410	1350
Komatsu	474	489
Kubota	397	393
Kyocera	4040	3870
Matsu Elec Inds	1730	1780
Matsu Elec Works	1590	1610
Mitsubishi Bank	1670	1630
Mitsubishi Chem	698	673
Mitsubishi Elec	480	514
Mitsubishi Heavy	518	543
Mitsubishi Corp	1200	1230
Mitsui and Co	612	607
Mitsukoshi	1150	1080
Mitsumi	1200	1210
NEC	2170	2240
NGK Insulators	827	810
Nikko Sec	1680	1650
Nippon Kogaku	835	840
Nippon Oil	1280	1120
Nippon Steel	199	197
Nippon Yusen	442	438
Nissan	549	546
Nomura Sec	3170	3310
Olympus	1070	1020
Pioneer	2220	2080
Ricoh	878	876
Sharp	935	936
Shimazu	987	985
Shinetsu Chemical	1080	949
Sony	3180	3050
Sumitomo Bank	2080	2050
Sumitomo Chem	351	355
Sumitomo Marine	890	930
Sumitomo Metal	146	153
Taisei Corp	908	940
Taisho Marine	899	914
Takeda Chem	2030	2050
TDK	3770	3680
Teijin	725	700
Tokio Marine	1620	1670
Tokyo Elec Power	7650	7850
Toppan Printing	1510	1440
Toray Ind	618	618
Toshiba	705	722
Toyota	1910	1918
Yamaichi Sec	1720	1700

Nikkei 225 : 17318.67
Previous : 17338.73
New Index : 1456.54
Previous : 1462.34

Zurich

	Close	Prev.
Adia	7550	7400
Alusuisse	425	430
Autophon	8080	7950
Bank Leu	3675	3560
Brown Boveri	1550	1550
Ciba Geigy	3680	3675
Credit Suisse	3720	3720
Electrowatt	3425	3425
Interdiscount	5780	5700
Jacob Suchard	8025	8000
Jelmoli	3850	3825
Landis Gyr	1840	1840
Moevenpick	6500	6525
Nestle	8710	8700
Oerlikon-B	1510	1500
Roche Baby	11625	11575
Sandoz	1815	1800
Schindler	2800	2850
Sulzer	551	551
Surveillance	6700	6700
Swissair	1310	1300
SBC	538	538
Swiss Reinsurance	3190	3190
Swiss Volksbank	2610	2590
Union Bank	5800	5875
Winterthur	6900	6875
Zurich Ins	3475	3425

SBC Index : 645.30
Previous : 649.50

"N.Q.: not quoted; N.A.: not available; xd: ex-dividend.

Belgians Protest Closure Of Plant by Michelin

By Raf Casert

The Associated Press

ZUUN, Belgium — For the 1,034 workers at the Michelin & Cie. tire plant in Zuun, July 25 meant the start of the long-awaited summer holidays.

But that Friday, the French multinational company dismissed them all and shut down the profitable plant in this economically depressed area on the outskirts of Brussels.

The government protested, opposition parties called for economic sanctions and the unions were outraged at Michelin's surprise action, which they contended bypassed Belgium's legal procedures for closing factories.

The unions tried protest actions in an attempt to reopen the plant, but Michelin was not swayed, and the unions then agreed with the company on a generous compensation settlement.

Michelin closed its plant after two years of healthy profits from the operation: the equivalent of $4.2 million in 1984 and $5.2 million in 1985. Its workers had recently agreed to wage cuts as part of an austerity drive, and the company was given millions of dollars in government aid.

Asked to comment on the situation, Guy Adenot, head of Michelin's Belgium subsidiary, said he would discuss the compensation settlement but refused to address other issues on the record.

Critics said Michelin's move was further evidence that multinational corporations live beyond the law, with no regard for their workers, and opt for profits over all other considerations. The French concern sells tires in 142 countries, has 53 factories in 11 nations and employs 110,000 people worldwide.

"Multinationals have the power to take little account of national laws," said Jacques Vilrokx, a Brussels University sociologist. "Even if there are sanctions, they gladly pay because in the overall budget the penalty is still minimal."

In mid-September, the European Parliament condemned Michelin for ignoring Belgian and European Community law on plant closings as well as a moral code of conduct of the Organization of Economic Cooperation and Development. It urged the 12 EC countries to pass sanctions against such practices by multinationals.

When it shut down its plant, Michelin argued the closure was inevitable, referring to plummeting sales and greater competition from low-wage countries in Asia.

But based on the company's business figures for the first half of 1986, financial analysts said, the Michelin group could end 1986 with earnings exceeding $400 million this year, almost three times the 1985 figure.

Critics noted that Michelin is increasing production at its home base in Clermont-Ferrand, France.

Michelin closed the Zuun plant after two years of profits and an accord with workers to cut payroll costs to $32.3 million in 1985 from $39.1 million in 1983. In that period Michelin's revenues from the plant rose to $221.4 million from $202.1 million.

Baudewijn Moyersoen, an official in the Flanders regional government, said Michelin profited from about $6 million in special government incentives in the 1980s to make companies competitive.

Markets Closed

Canadian stock markets were closed Monday for a holiday.

هكذا عند الأصل

SPORTS

...utch Star, Gullit: ...Tune but Far Out

...ternational Herald Tribune

...NDON — Rastafarian dread- ...give the game away. Ruud ... is an exception, a modern, ...e-or-leave-me player.

... skills quicken the heartbeat ...s looking for something out ... ordinary. His laid-back atti- ...gives another kind of palpita- ...o managers and coaches who ...d die by results.

...llit is Holland's most gifted ...r player since Johan Cruyff. ...tomatically should be the cat- ...for a new Dutch era, begin- ...Wednesday with the Europe- ...mpionship challenge match ...st Hungary in Budapest.

... immense figure, an immense ..., Gullit can attack, defend, or- ...rate the midfield and score

...OB HUGHES

... What he appears incapable of ... is taking his profession as ...sly as modern sport demands. ... has this curious belief that ...ame is a game. He even admits ...eping well after his club, PSV ...hoven, or his country has been ...ited in European and World ...matches.

...t, tut. The man is impossible. ...managers might throttle him ...he not, in defense, just as likely ...t to win the next match. Or ... they not so weak of heart.

...o managers of Gullit's ac- ...ntance have been driven to the ...iac ward. Hans Kraay, his club ..., quit Feyenoord three years ...after suffering repeated heart ...urs during his and Gullit's ... there. Rinus Michels, the cur- ...Dutch national team manager, ...had open heart surgery.

...raay swears that Gullit, 24, is ...equal of Maradona. Michels, ...built Ajax Amsterdam and ...the "Total" Dutch team of the ...s around Cruyff, admits to ...e exasperation over Gullit.

...e sees in Gullit an astonishing ...ize, the nearest thing in soccer ...Yannick Noah, the mercurial ...ich-African tennis star. Gullit's ...r is Surinamese, his mother ...ch.

...hen the mood strikes him, he ...kes the sweeper role ordained ...PSV to stride forward, past op- ...ent after opponent as if they ...not exist, and score with a fe- ...y of shot that no full-time ...ch forward possesses.

...e mood struck him 27 times ...season, albeit in a league where ...scoring is admittedly not the ...t difficult on earth.

...ow can you criticize such an entertainer? Easy. Think of his temperament. Born on the Bohemian side of Amsterdam, he actually confesses in print that he is short on competitive instinct, and that he doesn't mind losing if the other side deserves the victory.

Ruud, Ruud. This is 1986, man! Wake up to the winner-take-all age. That, at least by implication, was what national manager Michels was saying in an outburst after Gullit had laughed off Holland's failure to beat Belgium in a World Cup elimination match.

"Football is war," Michels is alleged to have railed. Maybe that was a media exaggeration, because while Michels is hot on discipline, while he often talks of needing to improve the attitude of modern players, he is a more reasoned man than he is portrayed.

The rapid decline of the Dutch in the 1980s was, Michels has said, first and foremost because of a lack of good players. Second was the negative influence of coaches who "jailed" boys too quickly, stifled their individuality, trained them from 8 years of age into dull styles.

Michels would talk, as a lecturer to FIFA coaches, of recognizing that a trainer's job is to find ways around all the diversions and help youngsters discover their soul and their feeling for the game.

He, as a former teacher of mentally and physically handicapped children, knew how to accept an independent spirit. And as a soccer man, he knows that the ratio of exceptional players has dwindled "so that today, if you have one such player you are already an exceptional side in relation to the rest."

All this suggests that the managers must, however much it tests their patience, continue to try to build on Gullit. They must try to keep him motivated, try to keep him in Holland — though the Italian clubs are, naturally, tempting him — try to harness a flair that, no one denies, is outstanding.

It is harder even than in Cruyff's day. Then, street soccer often was a solitary alternative to mischief. Today's young hero was discovered as a 16-year-old playing in Haarlem. By, of all people, that club's British manager, Barry Hughes.

Today the exciting extrovert, with his flowing dreadlocks, has other avenues. And that is true even of Holland's eastern European opponents, the Hungarians, who more than most trip up on the conundrum of exquisite touch players of fragile discipline.

Gullit may or may not mature to squeeze out the best of his natural talents. He may regress, when his impulses are thus toned down, into being a run-of-the-mill player; a first class professional, a "winner" but less of an exception.

But the Dutch need is now. They have seen how quickly the French flair has dissolved and how the Russians of Dynamo Kiev — through the simple but polished expedient of passing the ball well — have overtaken the French.

And if Holland is to get back into the championship this time, Gullit's contribution is essential. Ask more of him by all means, but cherish the quality which comes out of him strikingly if intermittently. Tolerate his eccentricities, the way France tolerated Michel Platini's. Search for men willing and able to feed Gullit, and men able to feed off him.

The alternative is stark. Gullit is a have-guitar, will-travel young man. He already has had one record, "Not the Dancing Kind," appear on Holland's top-10 popular music charts.

And he listens, at least as often as he does to demands for more effort, for more commitment to soccer, to the hype of his song writer, who says: "He hasn't got [Julio] Iglesias' timbre, but he has more rhythm. He could stop playing soccer and become a pop star."

Deep down, Gullit may know very well that it is the rhythm he creates on the field that stirs people to buy his record. He insists he is now a more determined, more purposeful player than people believe.

Fine, but unless there are hordes of straight and narrow, Pavlovian geninses waiting to take his place, it might be a good idea to credit Gullit for the brilliant, if unorthodox, heights he reaches.

Push him, and he might just go pop into the wilderness.

Jonathan Eastland/The Associated Press

Jacques Caraes had difficulty Tuesday with the tow ropes as Challenge France prepared to leave harbor in Fremantle, Australia. Then the yacht, skippered by Yves Pajot, and French Kiss, skippered by his brother Marc Pajot, collided while jousting for race position. Challenge France's backstay and communications aerial were broken. During the race the spinnaker pole broke, and French Kiss won by almost 18 minutes. But Challenge France won a protest, for her first victory in the America's Cup racing.

New Zealand Wins, Protest Grows

The Associated Press

FREMANTLE, Australia — Unbeaten New Zealand, skippered by Chris Dickson, raced past England's White Crusader on Tuesday for its eighth straight victory in the first round-robin of the America's Cup challenger elimination series.

Despite losing a man overboard before the race began, New Zealand stayed in front all the way, running its record to 8-0 with four races left in the first round.

White Crusader won the start against Dickson, but that was all. The English boat was over the line three seconds ahead of New Zealand and on the favored left side of the course. But by the first mark, Dickson had helmed his sleek boat to a 49-second lead and was never headed.

Should he defeat Stars & Stripes on Thursday, Dickson should have clear sailing for the rest of the first round-robin of the elimination series. New Zealand meets Eagle on Wednesday, Canada II on Friday and ends the series on Saturday against Challenge France. None of those opponents, except Stars & Stripes, has raced consistently well.

White Crusader, skippered by Harold Cudmore, was 6-2 entering the race and was expected to provide a good test for New Zealand. But the race was no contest, as New Zealand won by four minutes in moderate weather.

The syndicate backing Stars & Stripes renewed its demand that Yacht Club Costa Smeralda, which is in charge of the series, have New Zealand resurveyed by Lloyd's Register. Lloyd's, which oversaw the specifications and construction of the boat, has denied that a resurvey is needed.

The controversy has to do with the weight of the fiberglass used in New Zealand. Should it be lighter in the bow and stern, the boat would sail better in heavy seas.

Malin Burnham, syndicate chief for Stars & Stripes, did not rule out a protest when the two boats meet Thursday.

He also said that if Costa Smeralda did not call a meeting of the Challenger's Committee, it might be possible for a two-thirds majority to bring the group together. Burnham indicated that 10 of the 13 syndicates were sympathetic to Stars & Stripes' position.

Mets Beat Astros in 12th, Take 3-2 Lead in Playoff

United Press International

NEW YORK — Gary Carter drove in the winning run with a single in the 12th inning on Tuesday, lifting the New York Mets to a 2-1 victory over the Houston Astros and within one victory of their first National League pennant in 13 years.

The Mets, who lead the best-of-seven series 3-2, can win their first pennant since 1973 on Wednesday afternoon when the series switches to the Houston Astrodome for Game 6.

Carter's single came off reliever Charlie Kerfeld and scored Wally Backman, who had opened the 12th with a single off the glove of third baseman Denny Walling. Backman then moved to second on Kerfeld's wild pickoff throw.

After Keith Hernandez was walked intentionally, Carter fouled off three 3-2 pitches before delivering only his second hit in 22 at-bats in the series.

Jesse Orosco, who took over for starter Dwight Gooden in the 11th, retired all six batters he faced to gain the victory.

Entering the 12th inning, Houston starter Nolan Ryan and Kerfeld had retired 14 consecutive New York hitters.

For nine innings the game featured one of the classic duels of power pitchers in post-season history as the 39-year-old Ryan and the 21-year-old Gooden of the Mets battled each other.

Benefiting from an extra day's rest because of Monday's rainout, Ryan was masterful. He allowed only two hits — one a solo homer by Darryl Strawberry that tied the score at 1-1 in the fifth — and struck out 12 before leaving for a pinch hitter in the 10th.

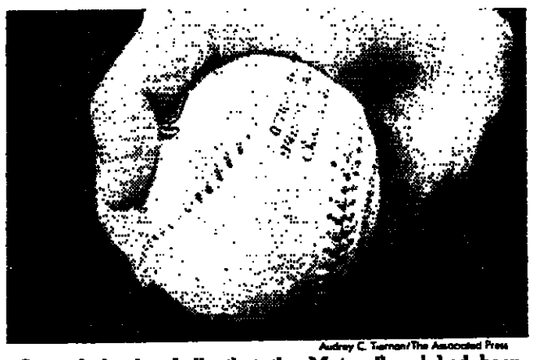
Gooden was not quite as overpowering but was tough in the clutch. He scattered nine hits, struck out four and walked two before being relieved after 10 innings by Orosco.

The Astros had baserunners in each of the first three innings against Gooden but could not push a run across until the fifth.

Alan Ashby, who had struck out in the second with runners at first and third, doubled to lead off the fifth and moved to third when Reynolds singled to left field.

After Ryan bunted into a force play, Doran hit what appeared to be a double-play grounder at second baseman Backman. However, Backman juggled the ball momentarily, then threw high to shortstop Rafael Santana at second and Doran barely beat the return throw to first as Ashby scored.

Ryan was devastating over the first four innings, striking out two batters in each inning and retiring 12 batters in a row. But Strawberry broke the string by hitting the game-tying homer in the fifth.



Audrey C. Tiernan/The Associated Press

One of the baseballs that the Mets alleged had been scuffed by Mike Scott was slightly abraded near the logo.

As Game Is Rained Out, Storm Brews Over Scott

By Joseph Durso
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — The tempest over the scuffed baseballs was stormier than the weather Monday, when the National League playoff game between the New York Mets and the Houston Astros was rained out.

The fuss centered on the Astros' Mike Scott, he of the split-fingered fastball who had beaten the Mets twice, striking out 19 in the process.

That fastball was haunting the Mets so relentlessly that they were collecting baseballs in an attempt to show that Scott had been scuffing the covers.

The Mets' manager, Dave Johnson, said: "I think he could make a cue ball dance" and offered to take a lie detector test to prove that the Mets had not scraped the covers themselves.

But Doug Harvey, the league's senior umpire, replied: "I've checked him 65 times this year and, in my heart, all I know is the man is clean. Are the Mets trying to get into his mind? They say they have 17 baseballs that he scuffed. I'd say 100 percent of them had been in play and hit the backstop, and then were picked up by the bat boy."

[Chub Feeney, president of the National League, said Tuesday that "as far as we know, Mr. Scott is not guilty of this infraction." The Associated Press reported from New York.

[In a statement made after meeting with Frank Cashen, the Mets' general manager, prior to the start of the fifth game of the playoff, Feeney added: "A man is innocent until proven guilty.

["However, we will be watching closely the next time he pitches, and will take appropriate action if necessary."

[Feeney said that at Cashen's request he would check the balls "sometime" before Scott's next start.

["The umpires checked the balls during Scott's two starts and they threw out five or six balls because of mud," Feeney said. "Both umps behind the plate when Scott was pitching didn't detect anything."]

Hal Lanier, the manager of the Astros, said he was "amused" at the thought of the Mets' Wally Backman and Howard Johnson collecting baseballs, and added:

"If they have baseballs over there, Backman and Johnson, and they're such fans of Mike Scott, send them over and we'll autograph them. It's all hearsay. Mike Scott's not been convicted of anything."

The Mets' complaints have been articulated by Gary Carter, who was 1 for 17 in the playoff. He called for the ball after Scott's second pitch to him last Wednesday in the opening game, but Harvey said: "I turned it over and it was as clean as this desk. He'd just thrown two explosive pitches."

Ray Knight, one of the senior Mets, repeated his warning to teammates that they were creating a mental block.

"Every time you miss a pitch, you can't come back and say he cut the ball," Knight said. "He may be scuffing it or not. I've got a bat in my hands at the plate. We won 108 games. Why should we be afraid?"

Feeney is presiding over his last playoff before retiring in December. He will be succeeded by A. Bartlett Giamatti, the former president of Yale, who stood at his side Monday while they conferred a half-dozen times with Harvey and the other umpires in the rain.

SCOREBOARD

Football

NFL Standings

AMERICAN CONFERENCE

East	W	L	T	Pct.	PF	PA
N.Y. Jets	5	1	0	.833	156	133
New England	3	3	0	.500	162	112
Miami	2	4	0	.333	153	190
Buffalo	1	5	0	.167	118	135
Indianapolis	0	6	0	.000	55	165
Central						
Cincinnati	4	2	0	.667	145	164
Cleveland	4	2	0	.667	138	143
Houston	1	5	0	.167	108	179
Pittsburgh	1	5	0	.167	85	149
West						
Denver	6	0	0	1.000	179	101
Seattle	4	2	0	.667	148	88
Kansas City	3	3	0	.500	112	111
L.A. Raiders	3	3	0	.500	106	102
San Diego	1	5	0	.167	118	159

NATIONAL CONFERENCE

East	W	L	T	Pct.	PF	PA
N.Y. Giants	5	1	0	.833	138	73
Washington	5	1	0	.833	120	97
Dallas	4	2	0	.667	172	114
Philadelphia	2	4	0	.333	84	142
St. Louis	1	5	0	.167	76	129
Central						
Chicago	6	0	0	1.000	166	67
Minnesota	4	2	0	.667	133	84
Detroit	3	3	0	.500	186	114
Tampa Bay	1	5	0	.167	100	153
Green Bay	0	6	0	.000	74	177
West						
Atlanta	5	1	0	.833	150	108
L.A. Rams	4	2	0	.667	116	110
San Francisco	4	2	0	.667	168	97
New Orleans	2	4	0	.333	91	115

MONDAY'S RESULT
Cincinnati 24, Pittsburgh 22

SUNDAY, OCT. 19
Chicago at Minnesota
Dallas at Philadelphia
Green Bay at Cleveland
Houston at Cincinnati
Indianapolis at Buffalo
L.A. Raiders at Miami
New England at Pittsburgh
St. Louis at Washington
San Francisco at Atlanta
Tampa Bay at New Orleans
Detroit at L.A. Rams
N.Y. Giants at Seattle
San Diego at Kansas City

MONDAY, OCT. 20
Denver at N.Y. Jets

America's Cup

Challenger Elimination

(At Fremantle, Australia)
STANDINGS

Yacht, Country	W	L	Pts
New Zealand, New Zealand	8	0	8
America II, U.S.	7	1	7
Stars and Stripes, U.S.	7	1	7
White Crusader, Britain	6	3	6
French Kiss, France	4	4	5
Italia, Italy	5	3	5
Canada II, Canada	5	4	5
Eagle, U.S.	4	4	4
USA, U.S.	4	4	4
Heart of America, U.S.	2	7	2
Azzurra, Italy	1	8	1
Challenge France, France	1	7	1
Courageous IV, U.S.	0	8	0

Round robin, round one, one point for each victory.

TUESDAY'S RESULTS
Challenge France def. French Kiss (disqualified)
Canada II def. Azzuro (did not finish).
America II def. Heart of America by 4:06.
Stars & Stripes def. Courageous IV (did not start).
New Zealand def. White Crusader by 4:00.
Italia def. Eagle by 1:34

U.S. College Team and Individual Leaders

TEAM OFFENSE
Total Offense

	Plays	Yds	Yds/Pl
Wake Forest	483	2802	467.0
Iowa	343	2323	464.6
San Jose St.	493	2730	455.0
Baylor	520	2723	453.8
Oklahoma	353	2266	453.2
Indiana	480	2188	437.6
Nebraska	381	2137	427.4
Auburn	343	2132	426.4
Georgia	376	2125	425.0
Central Mich.	391	2124	424.8
Miami (Fla.)	407	2317	419.5
Cincinnati	461	2502	417.0
Arizona	398	2383	416.6
Fresno St.	373	2071	414.2
Penn St.	388	2070	414.0
Pacific	497	2483	413.8
Texas Christian	359	2064	412.8
Texas A&M	407	2044	408.8
South Caro.	445	2449	408.1
Brigham Young	360	2034	406.8

TEAM DEFENSE
Total Defense

	Plays	Yds	Yds/Pl
Oklahoma	319	1014	202.8
Hawaii	251	846	211.5
Texas A&M	318	1072	214.4
Iowa	310	1092	218.4
Miami (Fla.)	413	1454	242.3
Baylor	381	1427	244.2
Nebraska	331	1259	251.8
Auburn	352	1292	258.4
Mississippi	421	1572	262.0
Arizona	324	1311	262.2
Pittsburgh	408	1583	263.8
Alabama	392	1609	268.2
Ball St.	399	1648	274.3
Brigham Young	334	1384	276.8
Arkansas	318	1386	277.2
Penn St.	357	1431	286.2
Kansas	367	1463	292.6
Washington	324	1478	294.8
Arizona St.	354	1479	295.8
Florida St.	348	1498	296.8

INDIVIDUAL
Total Offense

	Yds	Avg	Yds/Pg
Perez,Sn.Jose	1988	6.6	221.3
Lindsley,BYU	1387	6.3	277.4
Ellis,SC	1663	6.6	277.1
Elkins,WF	1622	4.7	270.3
T.Jones,Tulane	1341	5.9	268.2
Santos,SDSt	1070	5.8	267.5
Garza,UTEP	1863	6.1	266.1
Sweeney,Fres	1305	6.3	261.0
D.Smith,MissSt	1561	6.9	260.1
McCoin,Cin	1550	6.2	258.3

Leading Rushers

	Car	Yds	Avg	Yds/Pg
Palmer,Templ	166	994	6.0	165.6
Stevenson,CMich	121	694	5.7	138.8
C.Smith,Navy	121	667	5.5	133.4
Jeffery,TCU	77	656	8.5	131.2
Calhoun,FullSt	170	895	5.3	127.8

Leading Passers

	Att	Cp	Yds	Tds	Int	Rating Pts
Testaverde,MiaFla	146	92	1381	15	1	169.5
Horbovsh,Mich	103	67	1061	6	1	166.9
J.Jackson,Ga	107	64	996	6	1	149.2
Burger,Aub	84	48	749	6	1	148.5
Sweeney,Fres	150	80	1381	11	1	148.2

Receiving

	Grss	Cl	Yds	Cl Pg
Templeton,LBch	4	36	206	9.0
Davis,LSU	4	30	418	7.5
Lippins,Sn.Jose	6	42	582	7.0
Muster,Stan	5	34	354	6.8
Sharpe,SC	6	40	574	6.6

Scoring

	TD	XP	FG	Pts	PtPg
W.Howard,Tenn	10	2	0	62	12.40
Jeffery,TCU	9	2	0	56	11.20
S.Bortolo,Colo St	9	0	0	54	10.80
Stevenson,CMich	9	0	0	54	10.80
Thompson,Minn	9	0	0	54	10.80

Interceptions

	G	No	Yds	TD	IPG
Odomes,Wis	6	6	96	1	1.00
Bn.Blades,MiaFla	6	6	59	0	1.00
Cook,Stan	5	5	92	0	1.00
Webster,Fres	4	4	71	0	1.00
Rotello,AFA	6	5	78	0	.83

Punt Returns

	No	Yds	TD	Avg
Hampton,J.Bch	5	120	1	24.00
Martin,BC	7	163	1	23.29
Parker,ArizSt	12	259	1	21.58
Garner,Kansas	10	194	2	19.40

Kickoff Returns

	No	Yds	TD	Avg
Routhac,Clem	8	304	0	38.00
Thomas,UNLV	7	250	0	35.71
St.Jones,Wash	7	246	0	35.14
Thomas,Mia,O	8	273	1	34.13

College Top 20s

The top 20 teams in The Associated Press college football poll (first-place votes in parentheses, 1986 record, total points based on 20-19-18, etc., and last week's rankings):

	Record	Pts	Pvs
1. Miami, Fla. (56)	6-0-0	1,175	1
2. Alabama (2)	6-0-0	1,099	2
3. Nebraska	5-0-0	1,018	3
4. Michigan	5-0-0	986	4
5. Oklahoma	4-1-0	946	6
6. Penn State (1)	5-0-0	892	5
7. Auburn	5-0-0	861	7
8. Iowa	5-0-0	753	10
9. Washington	4-1-0	676	12
10. Arizona St.	4-0-1	619	15
11. Texas A&M	4-1-0	559	14
12. LSU	3-1-0	504	16
13. Mississippi St.	5-1-0	345	19
14. Arkansas	4-1-0	338	8
15. So. California	4-1-0	325	9
16. Arizona	4-1-0	296	11
17. Clemson	4-1-0	293	20
18. North Carolina	4-0-1	147	—
19. UCLA	3-2-0	116	—
20. Baylor	4-2-0	94	13
(tie) So. Methodist	4-1-0	94	—

The UPI board of coaches' top 20 ratings (first-place votes and records in parentheses, total points, based on 15 for first place, 14 for second, etc., and last week's rankings):

1. Miami (47)	(6-0)	744	1
2. Alabama (3)	(6-0)	679	2
3. Nebraska	(5-0)	627	5
4. Michigan	(5-0)	602	3
5. Penn State	(5-0)	533	4
6. Oklahoma	(4-1)	511	6
7. Auburn	(5-0)	464	7
8. Iowa	(5-0)	375	11
9. Washington	(4-1)	386	12
10. Arizona State	(4-0-1)	288	13
11. Texas A&M	(4-1)	215	15
12. Louisiana State	(3-1)	188	16
13. Arkansas	(4-1)	81	10
14. Arizona	(4-1)	80	9
15. Mississippi St.	(5-1)	69	z
16. Southern Cal	(4-1)	61	8
17. (tie) Clemson	(4-1)	49	z
17. North Carolina	(4-0-1)	49	20
19. UCLA	(3-2)	27	z
20. Baylor	(4-2)	20	14

(z-unranked)

(By agreement with the American Football Coaches Association, teams on NCAA or conference probation and forbidden to compete in bowl games are ineligible for top-20 consideration by UPI. Currently in that category are Florida, Southern Methodist and Texas Christian.)

CFL Standings

Eastern Division	W	L	T	PF	PA	Pts
Toronto	7	7	0	310	363	14
Hamilton	6	8	1	342	328	13
Montreal	3	11	0	242	348	6
Ottawa	3	12	0	290	443	6
Western Division						
Edmonton	11	3	0	434	263	22
Winnipeg	10	5	0	459	305	20
Brit Colmb	9	5	0	333	326	18
Calgary	9	6	0	386	326	18
Saskatchwn	6	7	1	319	381	13

MONDAY'S RESULTS
Winnipeg 18, Ottawa 16
Calgary 37, Toronto 14

Hockey

NHL Standings

WALES CONFERENCE

Patrick Division	W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA
Pittsburgh	3	0	0	6	15	10
New Jersey	2	0	0	4	10	7
Philadelphia	2	0	0	4	8	2
Washington	1	2	0	2	12	17
NY Islanders	0	2	0	0	4	8
NY Rangers	0	3	0	0	14	18
Adams Division						
Quebec	2	0	1	5	17	6
Hartford	1	1	0	2	8	12
Boston	1	2	0	2	14	12
Montreal	1	2	0	2	14	16
Buffalo	0	2	1	1	9	12

CAMPBELL CONFERENCE

Norris Division						
Toronto	1	0	1	3	12	9
Detroit	1	1	0	2	5	9
St. Louis	1	1	0	2	7	7
Chicago	1	2	0	2	7	10
Minnesota	0	1	1	1	8	10
Smythe Division						
Winnipeg	2	0	0	4	8	5
Calgary	2	1	0	4	14	11
Los Angeles	1	1	0	2	8	8
Vancouver	1	1	0	2	5	10
Edmonton	1	2	0	2	9	11

MONDAY'S RESULTS

Minnesota	3	0	1	4
Montreal	3	2	0	6

Dahlin (1), Naslund 3 (3), Ludwig (1), Smith (3); Ciccarelli (3), Bjugstad (1), Maruk (1), McKegney (1). Shots on goal: Minnesota (on Hayward) 8-8-9—25; Montreal (on Beaupre, Takko) 13-13-9—34.

Washington	0	2	4	7
N.Y. Rangers	2	2	2	6

Carpenter (1), Pivonka (1), Carriveau (1), Laughlin (1), Christian (3), Gartner 2 (2); Huber 2 (2), Maloney (1), Paddubny (2), Larouche (1), Ridley (3). Shots on goal: Washington (on Soetaert) 9-10-10-5—34; New York (on Jensen) 19-12-14-0—45.

Quebec	2	1	4	7
Vancouver	1	0	0	1

Brown (1), Siltanen (1), Goulet (3), P. Stastny (1), Rochefort (2), Lafreniere 2 (2); Skrlko (2). Shots on goal: Quebec (on Young) 8-10-18—36; Vancouver (on Malarchuk) 12-9-7—28.

Transition

BASEBALL
National League

ST. LOUIS—Outrighted Bill Earley and Joe Boever, pitchers, to Louisville, American Association.

BASKETBALL
National Basketball Association

CLEVELAND—Signed Mark Price, guard.

L.A. LAKERS—Signed Wes Matthews, guard. Placed Dale Blaney, guard, on the suspended list.

PORTLAND—Agreed to terms with Walter Berry, forward.

SEATTLE—Suspended and fined Alton Lister, center, for failure to report to training camp.

FOOTBALL
National Football League

NFL—Reinstated a one-game suspension of Greg Townsend, L.A. Raiders defensive end, for flagrant fouls committed during a game against Kansas City.

CINCINNATI—Activated Steve Kreider, wide receiver. Placed Mike Martin, wide receiver, on injured reserve.

HOCKEY
National Hockey League

DETROIT—Recalled Joe Murphy, center, from Adirondack, American Hockey League. Sent Dave Shedden, right wing, to Adirondack.

LOS ANGELES—Reassigned Brian Wilks and Lyle Phair, left wings, to New Haven, American Hockey League.

N.Y. RANGERS—Sent Mike Donnelly, left wing, and Norm MacIver, defenseman, to New Haven.

Bengals Trick Steelers

The Associated Press

CINCINNATI — Punter Jeff Hayes stunned the Pittsburgh Steelers by sprinting 61 yards for the go-ahead touchdown on a faked fourth-quarter kick, giving the Cincinnati Bengals a 24-22 victory Monday night.

The Steelers had turned a blocked punt in the first quarter into a touchdown and in the second period chased Hayes out of the end zone for a safety.

But with the Steelers ahead, 19-14, in the fourth quarter, Hayes stunned their defense by taking a fourth-down snap, eluding a tackle and tight-roping along the sideline to his first touchdown in the National Football League with 13:47 to play. The fake had been called by the Bengals' coach, Sam Wyche.

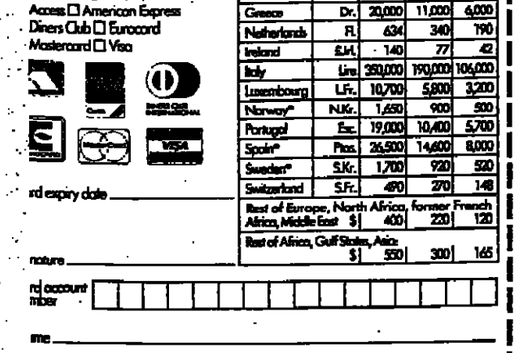
Until then the Steelers appeared headed for victory behind rookie quarterback Bubby Brister. The third-round draft choice, playing his first regular-season game in place of the injured Mark Malone, dove one yard for a touchdown set up by Hayes' blocked punt and

■ Redskins Cut Moseley

The Washington Redskins on Monday released slumping veteran Mark Moseley, their kicker the last 12½ seasons, and signed rookie free agent Max Zendejas, the Dallas Cowboys' fourth-round draft choice this spring, to replace him, The Washington Post reported.

Moseley, 38, a two-time Pro Bowl selection, was the only kicker to be named most valuable player in an NFL season.

In the Redskins' 30-6 loss Sunday in Dallas, Moseley missed on a 37-yard field goal try, his fifth miscue in his last six attempts and the 14th in his last 27 tries stretching over two seasons. He also missed an extra point for the second time this season.



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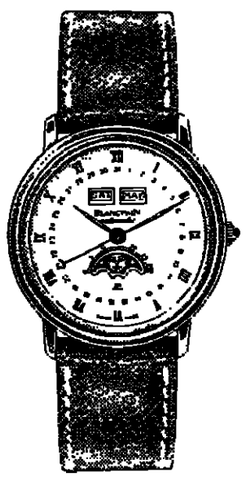
France	F.F.	1,400	760	420
Germany*	D.M.	560	300	170
Great Britain	£	120	65	36
Greece	Dr.	20,000	11,000	6,000
Netherlands	Fl.	634	340	190
Ireland	£IR	140	77	42
Italy	Lire	350,000	190,000	106,000
Luxembourg	Lfr.	10,700	5,800	3,200
Norway*	N.Kr.	1,650	900	500
Portugal	Esc.	19,000	10,400	5,700
Spain*	Ptas.	26,500	14,600	8,000
Sweden*	S.Kr.	1,700	920	520
Switzerland	S.Fr.	490	270	148
Rest of Europe, North Africa, former French Africa, Middle East	$	400	220	120
Rest of Africa, Gulf States, Asia	$	550	300	165

JB
1735
BLANCPAIN



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OBSERVER

Objectively Speaking

By Russell Baker

NEW YORK — A man who had worked on guidance systems for the newest and deadliest American ballistic missiles was on television the other night saying the steering is so flawed that rockets aimed at Moscow might just as readily land on New York.

An official spokesman for the missile then appeared and said that this was nonsense and that the man criticizing the missile was a sorehead issuing unfounded statements because of personal grievances.

This brief contretemps, quickly swamped by other news, illuminated three of the reasons life feels so eerie in the American morning.

The first is that ballistic missiles now have spokesmen.

The second is that the news business can believe it has done its journalistic duty after letting spokesmen deny reports that annoy large institutions and people rich enough to hire spokesmen.

With an apparently qualified critic saying a public multibillion-dollar investment was a bust, news people might reasonably suspect they had a serious story and toil to verify it or prove it unfounded.

Producing a spokesman does not fill the bill. As the job title implies, spokesmen are hired for ability to work their jawbones persuasively. What shall we expect of a missile spokesman if we ask, "Is it true that your missile is an incompetent bumbler that can't tell Moscow from New York?"

□

I know honorable people in the spokesman trade, but none so upright that, if confronted with that question and aware of grave flaws in the project, he would reply, "That's absolutely correct, I'm afraid; by and large, my client is a dangerous piece of junk."

Often, of course, the news industry does pursue such stories with vigor and imagination. However, when we get nothing but the critic followed by the spokesman, something funny is going on.

This might be called the Bland Impartiality Game. It is often played to avoid being called biased. In the classic example, a refugee from Nazi Germany who appears on TV saying monstrous things are happening in his homeland must be followed by a Nazi spokesman saying Hitler is the greatest boon to humanity since pasteurized milk.

Objectivity would require not only hard work by news people, to determine which report was accurate, but also a willingness to put up with the abuse certain to follow publication or broadcast of an objectively formed judgment.

□

To escape the hard work, or the abuse, or both, news people have invented the Bland Impartiality Game: If one man says Hitler is an ogre, we instantly give you another to say Hitler is a prince. A man says the rockets won't work? We give you another who says they will.

The public may not learn much about these fairly sensitive matters, but neither does it get another excuse to denounce the media for unfairness and lack of objectivity. In brief, society is teeming with people who become furious if told what the score is.

Now to the third curiosity about the man on TV saying the missiles would hit New York: namely, that this is not news. I ask the audience:

Is there anyone out there who hasn't always known that if the rockets go up, all that high-tech talk about their fantastic accuracy will turn out to be malarkey? We live daily with evidence, often painful, of the bumbling, stupid, idiotic incompetence which is the nature of all machines, but especially the electronic variety.

Oh sure, if the rockets go up some of them probably will work well enough to come down right in the men's room of the Kremlin. With machines, there is always a small margin of success. Sometimes a repaired carburetor really does work. Sometimes the IRS computer does find that check you sent it three years ago and apologizes for having seized your car, house, wife, children and dog. Undoubtedly, some of the rockets will come down on target.

What you know and I know, though, is that others will come down on New York, East St. Louis, Wichita, Tucson and Klamath Falls. A rocket expert telling us it will happen — that isn't news. No wonder the TV people settled for the usual spokesman denial. They knew what we all instinctively know: If the missiles go up, who cares where they come down?

New York Times Service

Polish Underground Author Surfaces

By Jackson Diehl
Washington Post Service

WARSAW — Nine years ago, novelist Tadeusz Konwicki decided to strike what seemed like a lonely, almost futile blow against Soviet bloc censorship. He wrote an unsparing description of contemporary life, "The Polish Complex," and published it with a newborn clandestine publishing house run by a small circle of dissidents.

It was the first major Polish novel to be printed secretly under Communist rule, and — as it happened — it presaged a revolution. After the founding of the Solidarity trade union movement in 1980, censorship was crippled in Poland by the organization of dozens of "underground" publishing operations. After the military crackdown of 1981, most of the country's major artists abandoned official media altogether.

Now, hundreds of uncensored novels — including four by Konwicki — circulate in Poland in tens of thousands of copies. Polish literature, thanks to its independent outlets, is flourishing as never before under Communist rule. And Konwicki, absent from officially sponsored cultural life for a decade, nevertheless has emerged during that time as a major Polish artist whose comic, despairing portraits of the country have quickly been accepted as classics both at home and in the West.

Four of Konwicki's novels, including "The Polish Complex" and "A Minor Apocalypse," have been published in the United States since 1977. A fifth, "Moonrise, Moonset," a scathing portrait of Polish officialdom and relations with the Soviet Union during the 1970s, is to be released by Farrar, Straus & Giroux Inc. in January.

The white-haired, raspy-voiced writer could not have expected to reap such success with his dissident venture. And perhaps that is why Konwicki, at 60, now stands at the verge of another departure that seems as radical as his underground novel did in the '70s.

With a new book of essays and a screenplay written for the director Andrzej Wajda, Konwicki is trying to return to Poland's officially sponsored cultural world — but this time without censorship. "It's a new experiment, and I don't know how it will turn out yet," he says.

After a two-year delay, the book, "New World and Environs," is to be published by the state publishing house Cyteinik in the coming weeks. The film, "Chronicle of Love Affairs," premiered at the Gdansk film festival in September. If both events go as planned — and Konwicki still fears last-minute interference — he will become the first major Polish writer to return to official circulation since 1981.

Moreover, Konwicki says, he could prove a point: that the pressure of the underground has created the possibility of reforming state-backed culture. "I think a lot of my colleagues will be watching what happens with my book," he said. "Conditions are very different now from when I went underground. Now, we are in a situation where we can reject at anytime the political price they ask us to pay, because we have our 'second circulation.'"

Konwicki concedes that the new book is not as offensive to official sensibilities as was "The Polish Complex" or its underground successors. But, he says, "I wrote about contemporary life and I wrote about what I don't like about it. I wrote trying not to think about censorship." Cytelnik, he adds, so far hasn't asked him for any cuts or changes.

"My opinion is that books ought to be edited and published here in a normal way," he said one recent afternoon, sipping scotch and soda and tipping a rocker in his small Warsaw apartment. "But nobody's worked out a method yet. What I'm trying to do is find my own way," he grinned. "Writers in Poland, you know, we're like parachutists. We're always plunging out without knowing where we're going to land."

Konwicki's life, like that of so many of his generation of artists in Poland, has been shaped by the consequences of such adventuring. Born in the eastern city of Wilno, now called Vilnius and part of the Lithuanian Republic in the Soviet Union, Konwicki joined a Polish partisan unit as a teen-ager during World War II. He ended up fighting both the Nazis and the Red Army, an experience that has shadowed most of his fiction.

Thomas Victor

Author Konwicki: Hoping for "a positive Chernobyl."

Later, Konwicki was among the Polish intellectuals who embraced post-war communism in the country as an answer to the massive destruction and genocide that the war wrought on Poland. He was a Communist Party member during the Stalinist era and, as a journalist, wrote stories that he now calls an enduring source of "shame and irritation" to him. He left the party in the 1960s, deeply disillusioned by his experience.

Since the early 1970s, his novels have echoed with his sense of loss over the ethnic diversity and rich cultural values of Wilno and prewar Poland. "Chronicle of Love Affairs," the 1974 novel filmed by Wajda, is set in Wilno in the last days before World War II.

"It is a kind of farewell to a certain kind of life in Poland that is disappearing forever," Konwicki said.

"The Polish Complex" mixes memories of the Wilno uprising and dreams of 19th-century Polish rebellions against czarist rule with the petty misadventures of a character, named as Konwicki himself, waiting in one of modern socialist Poland's ubiquitous shopping lines on Christmas Eve.

Freed from censorship at last, Konwicki used the novel to lash out at what Soviet-style communism had done to Poland — and at his own role in it — with a mixture of surrealist imagery and despairing humor that became a trademark of his underground books.

"The Polish Complex" was followed in 1979 by "A Minor Apocalypse," a similarly directed novel that many critics consider Konwicki's masterpiece and one of the greatest postwar Polish novels. At times ragingly angry, at other times hysterically funny, the book traces a dissident writer as he wanders through a crumbling Warsaw on the day of a Communist Party congress, preparing to set himself afire on the steps of the Congress Hall.

Everywhere in the novel are images of the rampant materialism, political apathy, corruption and "Sovietization" that Konwicki saw in the Poland of the 1970s, before an economic collapse inspired the rise of Solidarity and a rebirth of national spirit. Then, the grumbling narrator saw himself as one of "the invisible politburo of the last people who suffer insomnia in this sleeping country" and said "our chauvinism is a zero, a nothing, a gob of spit in the highway of the world."

Now, even with Solidarity come and gone, Konwicki seems to have become more sanguine about the Polish character. "This is a great society, and it has shown over the last 40 years that it knows how to defend its traditions," he said. "Our thinking habits, our social habits are not allowing the barbarization of Polish life."

Then again, followers of Konwicki now delight in noting how some of the gloomy, surrealistic imagery of "A Minor Apocalypse" has proved eerily prophetic. In the novel, for example, Warsaw's central Poniatowski Bridge suddenly collapses. Today, the crumbling landmark is indeed closed and conspicuously under reconstruction.

Perhaps, he reflected, the relatively benign treatment he has received from the current Communist authorities — he says he is not harassed by police and is allowed to travel freely abroad — reflects a quiet respect for that vision.

"I have the impression that the authorities really see that I am telling the truth," he said. "I'm not writing any attacks on anyone. I'm simply writing about things I see as an ordinary man, a witness who gives evidence."

What remains, of course, is the question of whether such an art can be tolerated by a totalitarian government. Though he spent 10 years battling the system underground, Konwicki, like the characters of those great clandestine novels, says he cannot stop hoping for a miracle, "a positive Chernobyl."

PEOPLE

Nine New Billionaires In U.S., Forbes Reports

The United States has 26 billio[naires], nine more than last ye[ar], Forbes magazine says. The riche[st] is the retailing magnate Sa[m] Moore Walton, whose fortune h[as] risen 60 percent in a year to rea[ch] $4.5 billion, Forbes said. Th[e] Forbes list of the 400 richest peop[le] in the United States said secon[d] place was shared by John Werne[r] Kluge and H. Ross Perot, with $2[.] billion from empires in the audi[o] visual and computer sectors, re[-] spectively.

□

Queen Elizabeth II met the C[hi]nese leaders Deng Xiaoping and [Hu] Yaobang on Tuesday, then turne[d] tourist, visiting the Great Wall an[d] the Valley of the Ming Tombs where 13 Chinese emperors a[re] buried. "Thank you for coming t[o] see an old man like me," Deng, 8[2,] told the British monarch and he[r] husband, Prince Philip. At th[e] Great Wall, the queen stopped s[ev]eral times to take photos, and wa[s] presented with a certificate the[y] read "I climbed the Great Wall."

□

The University of Cape Tow[n] has apologized to Ireland's Con[or] Cruise O'Brien over protests b[y] radical students that forced him t[o] halt a lecture tour in South Africa. The university council ordered an inquiry into the incidents and said it would discipline the students re[-] sponsible.

□

Mike Mansfield, the U.S. ambassador to Japan, has received an honorary doctoral degree from Soka University for his support of academic exchange programs between Soka and U.S. colleges.

□

Reba McEntire won entertainer of the year and her third straight top female vocalist honors at the 20th annual Country Music Association awards in Nashville, Tennessee. Previously, only Tammy Wynette had ever been named top female vocalist three years in a row. George Strait was voted male vocalist of the year for the second consecutive time. . . . A performance by Bruce Springsteen in Mountain View, California, and a surprise reunion of Crosby, Stills, Nash and Young highlighted a benefit concert for disabled children inspired by Neil Young's 8-year-old son, who has cerebral palsy.

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